

من الامم المتحدة

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## Exit by Delors Deals a Blow To Europe's Unity Dream

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The withdrawal by Jacques Delors from the French presidential election sends a bad signal about the future of Europe.

Turning away from the political prize that seemed within his grasp, Mr. Delors said that he refused to become a president who could not deliver. He thereby worsened the widening credibility gap in France, especially on the divisive question of greater European unity.

His gesture differs from the routine process of electoral elimination in the sense

### NEWS ANALYSIS

that he left the Socialists without a promising candidate, effectively conceding the French presidency to conservatives, whom he has criticized for foot-dragging on the issue of European unity.

The Delors move amounts to a dire indication of France's readiness to pursue closer cooperation with Germany on the path toward deeper European integration. The decision is a blow to Germans, starting with Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who had counted on France to support their ideas of a strong Europe that could absorb Germany's ambitions. Mr. Kohl has pledged to make European unity the centerpiece of his last term as chancellor.

"It means that Kohl has no partner in trying to put in place a modern Europe strong enough to define comfortable new relations with the United States and Russia," according to a U.S. official.

After 10 years as head of the European Commission in Brussels, a job he will leave in January, Mr. Delors had the perfect profile in the eyes of Germany. But in France, his partially reconstructed socialism was an electoral handicap in a decidedly conservative political climate. Seen as "incorruptible and internationally experienced," however, his presidential stature was unquestionable.

What pushed him to withdraw, associates said, was his realization of how deeply divided France had become over European unity. Although Mr. Delors said that an electoral campaign was the wrong time to debate Europe's future, the issue was likely to be forced on him by other candidates.

With Europe enlarging to 15 member states next month, it is a crucial moment. Mr. Delors apparently believed that France was not ready for an agonizing debate on the issue.

By standing aside, he hoped to preserve the chances for European unity. A united Europe figures prominently in Western hopes of making Germany feel secure, without fears of isolation like those that fueled German nationalism in the past.

Now the campaign for the May election will be dominated by conservative leaders who have been backing away from closer European integration, partly under pressure from voters frightened of growing German power.

Mr. Delors has argued that this conservative French nationalism will backfire. As the American official said, "A Gaulist France will engender a Gaulist-style Germany."

In other words, Germans may start to think in terms of European unity as a

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A Chechen man confronting a Russian soldier Monday, as troops moved to within 25 kilometers of Chechnya's capital.

## Yeltsin Faces Fears Of Long Ethnic War

### He Appeals to Parliament for Unity; Troops Halt Outside Rebel Capital

By Steven Erlanger  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin appealed Monday for political unity and parliamentary support for his invasion of the breakaway Russian region of Chechnya as Russian troops, after minor clashes, stopped 25 kilometers outside the capital, Grozny.

The Russian Army does not intend to enter Grozny, Russian spokesmen said, but the massive military presence is intended to speed along talks to settle the crisis that began Monday between Russian and Chechen negotiators in the nearby Russian town of Vladikavkaz.

But with nearly 60 Russian soldiers already taken prisoner, at least eight more wounded Monday in Chechen rocket attacks, and the beginnings of disturbances in the neighboring north Caucasus states of Ingushetia and Dagestan, Moscow rang Monday with sharp political criticism of Mr. Yeltsin.

A group of parliamentary factions ranging from the liberal democratic Russia's Choice to the Communist Party held a joint press conference to condemn Mr. Yeltsin's actions and to call for a peaceful resolution to the conflict. There were also three rallies in a cold, snowy Moscow that drew some 5,000 demonstrators.

The deputies, who are preparing for an emergency debate Tuesday in the State Duma, or lower house, were uniformly critical of Mr. Yeltsin's resort to force now, after tolerating the self-declared independence of Chechnya for the last three years. Some talked of trying to impeach Mr. Yeltsin, but most considered that highly unlikely.

Grigori A. Yavlinsky, a prominent liberal economist, said he feared that Mr. Yeltsin would precipitate "a long Caucasian war" and produce nothing positive. Like Mr. Yavlinsky, Yegor T. Gaidar, the former prime minister and leader of Russia's Choice, the largest party in Parliament, called for restraint.

"We are for a maximal peace initiative," he said, calling on Parliament to "devise an approach for avoiding bloodshed." Mr. Gaidar has been loyal to Mr. Yeltsin but has broken with the president on this issue.

Anatoli S. Sidorov, a member of Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy's party, said the movement into Chechnya could not be called an "invasion," since no international border

was crossed. But he, too, called for a cease-fire and "all attempts at negotiation."

The Communist leader, Gennadi A. Zyuganov, was harshest, accusing Mr. Yeltsin of being power-hungry and isolated.

"Democracy in Russia has turned into 'all power to the president,'" Mr. Zyuganov said, twisting an old Bolshevik slogan. "A weak power has decided to place its bets with forceful methods and has ignored the will of the people."

But few deputies were willing to support an independent Chechnya, arguing that the Russian Federation must remain united, but through peaceful methods.

In Chechnya itself, there were scattered incidents, including a prolonged artillery attack on two columns of Russian troops north of Grozny. The Russians responded to the rocket and tank fire with helicopter gunships and two fighter-bombers. The Interfax news agency said eight Russian soldiers were wounded, and there was an unconfirmed report that two had died, while Chechen officials said at least four Russian tanks had been destroyed.

Interfax also reported that the road into Grozny was obstructed with large cement blocks and lined with armed civilians gathered at villages and bridges.

The Chechen president, Dzhokhar Dudayev, who is a former Soviet Air Force general, told colleagues in Grozny that "we are right in the eyes of the world because we're defending our lives and our freedom," according to an aide.

"We wanted talks but instead Russia started a war," Mr. Dudayev said.

Russia has been trying to overthrow Mr. Dudayev since August through an opposition "Provisional Council" funded and backed by Moscow. Despite scarcely hidden Russian military support, including the use of army volunteers and air power, the council has been unsuccessful, prompting the full-fledged Russian invasion now.

In signs of unrest in the rest of the northern Caucasus, troops from neighboring Ingushetia, which used to be formally joined to Chechnya, attacked Russian troops late on Sunday, setting 30 armored vehicles on fire. Russia's defense minister, General Pavel S. Grachev, accused Ingushetia's leaders of "virtually declaring war against the Russian president," but Ingush leaders denied the charge, saying that they

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## A Key Critic Swallows U.S.-Korea Pact

By Andrew Pollack  
New York Times Service

SEOUL — In what could portend a significant victory for President Bill Clinton, a leading Senate critic of the nuclear agreement between the United States and North Korea softened his position Monday and predicted that the incoming Republican-controlled Congress would not follow through on recent threats to overturn the accord.

"As far as any efforts to scuttle that agreement, I don't anticipate any," Senator Frank H. Murkowski, Republican of Alaska, said at a news conference here after he and Senator Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois, made a rare visit by high-level American officials to North Korea.

The comments by Mr. Murkowski seem to remove one of the first chal-

lenges to his foreign policy that Mr. Clinton was expected to face next year from the Republicans, who swept to control of both houses of Congress in last month's elections.

Mr. Murkowski is in line to become chairman of the Senate's subcommittee on East Asia in the new Congress, so his opinion on the nuclear accord will carry great weight.

Mr. Murkowski vociferously criticized the nuclear agreement late last month, saying that the United States had "given away the store" by making too many concessions.

The senator said at that time that he would seek to overturn the agreement by blocking the United States from buying the oil it is committed to supply to North Korea under the pact. A few days later, at a Senate hearing, Mr. Murkowski

pulled back from that threat, but some other Republican lawmakers still said they would try to block the funding needed to implement the accord.

The agreement, signed in Geneva in October, requires North Korea to give up activities that are suspected of being aimed at bomb development. In exchange it will receive two modern nuclear reactors, at an estimated cost of \$4 billion that will be borne mainly by South Korea and Japan.

In addition, the United States will provide North Korea with fuel oil until the new nuclear plants are ready and will relax its restrictions on economic and diplomatic relations with the communist nation.

Mr. Murkowski said his trip last

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## Seeds of Hope for Rwanda: A Plan to Avert Famine

By Curt Supplee  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Millions of Rwandans who survived the horrors of civil war and genocide are threatened by the prospect of famine unless a novel international rescue effort can bring in enough seed to plant next year's crops.

Virtually all of Rwanda's seed supply has been eaten by famished citizens or destroyed during the fighting between rival Hutu and Tutsi factions that left as many as 1 million dead and forced hundreds of thousands into refugee camps in neighboring Zaire.

"Without seeds," said Ismail Serageldin, chairman of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural

Research, "Rwanda will not be able to plant next year and will have no harvest. Farmers will become beggars and millions of people would again depend on outside food aid."

To avert that outcome, the consultative group — an international network of agricultural research centers sponsored by the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program and the Food and Agriculture Organization — has begun an operation called "Seeds of Hope" to identify and reproduce 30 tons of seed from various plant species best adapted to the Rwandan environment.

"It's not good enough to provide farmers with just any seed," said William Sowercroft, deputy director-general

of the International Center for Tropical Agriculture, in Colombia. "Rwandan farmers need the seed they had before, that are suited to their soil, their climate, which resist local pests and plant diseases, that taste like the beans, maize, sweet potatoes and plantain they are accustomed to eating."

The network, said Mr. Serageldin, who is also a World Bank vice president, "is the only international organization that could quickly replace Rwanda's seed base before the next planting season begins."

After 25 years of collecting plant genetic material around the world, the network's 17 centers have 500,000 samples of major food crops that provide an estimated 75

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## IBM Halts Shipments of Pentium Chip

By Lawrence Malkin  
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — IBM suspended on Monday its shipments of computers that use Intel's top-of-the-line Pentium microprocessor, saying it had detected more flaws in the chip than the manufacturer had previously acknowledged.

Intel, the world's leading maker of microprocessors, conceded last month that its new chip might make an error in division once in every 9 billion random calculations, or once every 27,000 years.

But International Business Machines ran its own tests and reported that in common spreadsheet programs that are recalculated every quarter of an hour, PCs with Pentium chips could produce errors once every 24 days. For a customer with 500 PCs, such as a nationwide department store chain keeping track of inventories or a brokerage firm with a changing stock portfolio, the result could be as many as 20 mistakes a day.

After the IBM announcement, Intel stock fell \$4.50 to \$58.25 a share in the heaviest trading among over-the-counter stocks, and IBM fell \$1.75 to \$69.75. Intel recovered, however, in late trading to close only \$2.375 down while IBM closed 75 cents lower.

Wall Street analysts noted that although IBM's personal computers traditionally have been based on Intel

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### Kiosk

## High Court Clears Ex-Brazil Leader

BRASILIA (AP) — The Supreme Court on Monday acquitted former President Fernando Collor de Mello of corruption charges because of lack of evidence.

The panel voted, 5 to 3, to absolve Mr. Collor of charges that he funneled millions of dollars in kickbacks for public works projects into bank accounts for his personal use.

A congressional investigation of the allegations against Mr. Collor set off nationwide protests and led to his impeachment by the lower house of Congress. He resigned in 1992 to avoid a trial by the Senate.

## UN Command Change

UNITED NATIONS, New York (Reuters) — The United Nations announced on Monday that Major General Rupert Smith of Britain, who distinguished himself in the Gulf War, would take over command of the UN forces in Bosnia from Lieutenant General Michael Rose on Jan. 24.

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Crossword

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BOSNIAN OUTLOOK — Muslim refugees peering from a tent near Bilac, Washington and Paris agreed Monday that UN forces should be strengthened. Page 2.

### General News

FBI investigators said a mail bomb that killed a U.S. advertising executive was sent by a serial bomber. Page 8.

## Avoiding the 'Economy-Class Syndrome'

### Frequent Stretching May Help to Ward Off Blood Clots

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Frequent fliers, take note: Dan Quayle, the former U.S. vice president, may have gotten blood clots in his lungs from too much jetting around.

Although such clotting is a rare occurrence that most passengers can ward off with a little fidgeting, doctors do not know why some people get emboli, or clots, and others do not.

"All of us ride on airplanes and buses and trains and we get by with it almost all the time," said Joseph Bates, president of the American Lung Association. "But we really don't know why it causes a clot in a few cases."

Most at risk are people who are over 40, overweight, have congestive heart failure and, for some reason, have cancer. But some blood is predisposed to clot, and a few people get clots from simply being too still — lying in bed after surgery or sitting in a cramped airplane seat for hours, a phenomenon sometimes called "economy-class syndrome."

The condition that hospitalized the 47-year-old former U.S. vice president for a week, called a pulmonary embolism, is not that rare. Every year, about 600,000 Americans develop a blood clot in a leg that then travels up to the lungs.

"No one knows if this really is a major problem or an occasional problem," said Dr. Russell B. Rayman, the Aerospace Medical Association's executive director.

Clots in the coronary arteries or neck arteries, usually formed when those arteries narrow with plaque, are commonly associated with heart attacks and strokes.

But leg clots are different — they occur in large, deep veins in the calf and thigh. Blood courses through those veins back up to the lungs to pick up oxygen and then down through the heart to be pumped into the body. The only way blood can make that long uphill stretch is by leg muscles pushing on the veins.

So when people don't move their legs for a long time, particularly if they're sitting in a cramped position or with their legs crossed, the blood pools. That sets the stage for a clot.

Often, leg clots never break off and the blood just reroutes through neighboring veins. Clots that break off and get stuck in the lung, however, can be life-threatening.

One little clot probably won't stop enough blood flow to hurt, but several together can cause shortness of breath, chest pain and even death, said Dr. Elliot Chaikof, a vascular surgeon at Emory University in Atlanta.

## Sudanese Feud, but Can't Say 'Nay' to Sport of Kings

By Chris Hodges  
New York Times Service

KHARTOUM, Sudan — There isn't much incentive to race a horse in Sudan. Betting is illegal. Jockeys earn \$1 a race. And the prizes barely cover the cost of a bag of oats.

Nonetheless, horse racing, introduced by the British in 1929, has endured, if not always prospered. And the newest season, which began in October and will end in June, is now drawing an eclectic collection of spectators who set aside bitter political enmities for the love of the sport, at least for a few hours.

Officials from the Islamic government, including Esam Turabi, whose father is considered the most powerful figure in Sudan, mingle with former officers and politicians who were ousted in the 1989 military coup,

including the deposed Prime Minister Sadik Mahdi. The former prime minister, as many in the crowd will remind you, is also Mr. Esam's uncle.

Sprinkled in the gathering are enthusiasts, trainers, stable hands, owners, and undercover policemen on the lookout for anyone making a bet. Those suspected of gambling are marched out of the grandstands. The arrests have become a routine part of a day at the races.

The races are one of the last diversions left in a country raked by civil war, repression, and tremendous poverty. And many see the prohibition on gambling as adding just another thrill to an afternoon.

"The Sudanese have venerated horses for centuries," said Manom A. Mekki, the secretary-general of the Sudanese Equestrian Federation. "Horses were introduced here 4,000 years ago by the Nubian civilization,

one of the first of the great five ancient civilizations. The love we have for horses tames the hatreds that exist between us outside the clubhouse."

The Equestrian Federation remains one of the handful of independent associations that has not been shut down by the government.

"The concept of European chivalry, built around the horse, was a notion that came from Islam," said Mr. Mahdi, the former prime minister, who owns one of the largest stables. "It remains an important part of our culture."

When the English colonists built Sudan's first race track, they had no intention of spreading the sport to the Sudanese.

But gradually, wealthy Sudanese began to breed and

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### Newsstand Prices

Bahrain	0.800 Din	Moldova	35 c.
Cyprus	1.00	Nigeria	100.00 Naira
Denmark	14.00 D.Kr.	Norway	15 M.Kr.
Finland	11 F.M.	Oman	1,000 Rials
Gibraltar	0.85	Qatar	8.00 Rials
Great Britain	0.85	Rep. Ireland	1.00 R.
Egypt	E.P. 5000	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.
Jordan	J.D. 100	South Africa	R 4
Kenya	K.S.H. 150	U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh
Kuwait	500 Fils	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	\$1.10
		Zimbabwe	Zim. 320.00

### Dow Jones

Up	27.26
Down	3718.37
The Dollar	
vs. Yen	1.5733
DM	1.5648
Pound	99.985
Yen	100.075
FF	5.408

### Trib Index

Down	0.14%
110.31	



صباحنا من الامم

# THE AMERICAS / ON THE MOVE

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Talk-Show Advice for New Republicans

BALTIMORE — To all the advice for the new Republicans entering Congress, add this from Rush Limbaugh: A hostile press corps lurks in Washington.

"You will never ever be their friends," the conservative talk-show host warned the Republican freshmen at a dinner in Baltimore. "They don't want to be your friends. Some female reporter will come up to one of you and start batting her eyes and ask you to go to lunch. And you'll think, 'Wow! I'm only a freshman!'"

"Don't fall for this," he added. "This is not the time to get moderate. This is not the time to start trying to be liked."

The freshman class, which included not a single "feminazi," one of Mr. Limbaugh's favorite epithets for supporters of women's rights, whooped and applauded, proving itself one big fan club of the man it believes was primarily responsible for the Republican avalanche in November.

Mr. Limbaugh was made an honorary member of the class as its members finished a three-day orientation Saturday sponsored by the Heritage Foundation and Empower America, two conservative Washington research organizations.

Barbara Cubin, an incoming freshman from Wyoming, told Mr. Limbaugh that because 74 percent of U.S. newspapers had endorsed Democrats, "talk radio, with you in the lead, is what turned the tide."

"Rush is as responsible for what happened here as much as anyone," said Vin Weber, a former representative from Minnesota, now of Empower America. Citing a poll taken after the election by Frank Luntz, a Republican pollster, he said that people who listened to 10 hours or more a week of talk radio voted Republican by a three-to-one margin.

But Mr. Limbaugh sloughed off any suggestion that he was responsible for the way things turned out on Nov. 8.

"The climate was there," he said before his speech. "This country has been conservative in its heart for the longest time. It didn't always vote that way, but it has now." He said the liberals helped by "illustrating their bankruptcy, both moral and fiscal."

(NYT)

### 2 Contenders for Top Democratic Post

WASHINGTON — The departing governor of Tennessee, Ned McWherter, and Senator Christopher J. Dodd of Connecticut have emerged as leading contenders for the post of Democratic National Committee chairman, as President Bill Clinton begins to piece together what is expected to be a difficult re-election campaign in 1996.

Mr. McWherter, a longtime friend of Mr. Clinton and Vice President Al Gore, is a fixture in Tennessee politics and is retiring after two terms as governor. His selection would signal the administration's determination to rebuild support in a state and region decimated in the November elections.

Mr. Dodd caught the eye of administration officials in his spirited, though unsuccessful campaign for Senate Democratic leader, which he lost by a single vote to Senator Thomas A. Daschle of South Dakota.

The Democratic National Committee chairmanship is the first of several major personnel decisions Mr. Clinton must make as he looks ahead to a re-election campaign. The others include the chairman of his re-election committee, his campaign manager and the White House political director.

White House officials are not anxious to plunge into re-election politics, but given the Republican resurgence, the president's unpopularity and talk about a primary challenge to Mr. Clinton among nervous Democrats, they are aware that they will have to move more rapidly than former President George Bush did before the 1992 election.

(WP)

### Quote/Unquote

Leon E. Panetta, the White House chief of staff, on discussions of a tax cut for middle-class families: "They're the ones that are struggling every day trying to meet their expenses, raise their kids, pay their bills, and they're the ones who need to share a little bit of the economic recovery. So they would be the target of it."

(AP)

### Away From Politics

● The judge in the O.J. Simpson murder trial refused to remove a member of the prosecution team, rejecting defense arguments that Deputy District Attorney Chris Darden, who headed the grand jury inquiry of Mr. Simpson's friend Al Cowlings, had unfair access to grand jury information. In a written ruling, Judge Lance A. Ito said there "appears to be no conflict of interest."

(AP)

A grand jury in Union, South Carolina, spent less than three hours before indicting Susan Smith on murder charges in the drownings of her two young sons in a case in which she claimed that they had been kidnapped.

(AP)

A jury rejected a lawsuit blaming the anti-depressant Prozac for a 1989 shooting rampage at a printing plant that left nine people dead in Louisville, Kentucky. The verdict in favor of Eli Lilly Co., maker of the widely used drug, came after 47 days of testimony in the case in which survivors and victims of the rampage claimed that Prozac caused a former plant employee to turn homicidal.

(AP)

● One in four schoolchildren has used illegal drugs before reaching high school, according to University of Michigan researchers who said drug use among young Americans was "getting worse at a fairly rapid pace." In the study, 25 percent of the 13- to 14-year-olds acknowledged use of illicit drugs at some point in their lifetimes, a figure that rose to 35 percent when inhalants were included.

(AP)

● The number of blacks attending college and earning undergraduate degrees has increased substantially over the past decade, but at a rate that still lags behind all Americans, according to the American Council of Education.

(WP)

### Suit Seeks Rights For Child Spawn After Father Died

The Associated Press

NEW ORLEANS — A woman who used her husband's stored sperm to become pregnant after he died of cancer asked a court Monday to have their 3-year-old daughter declared his child and heir.

The aim is to win Social Security survivor's benefits for Judith Christine Hart of Shidell, Louisiana, who was born a year after her father's death.

"Even when I was reluctant to talk about the possibility that he would not survive, Ed said, 'There could always be a child for you,'" said the girl's mother, Nancy Hart. "Judith was Ed's last gift to me. I want her to know who her father was and to be recognized as his child."

No state recognizes as legitimate a child conceived after the father's death, said Kathryn Kolbert, vice president of the Center for Reproductive Law and Policy, which filed the suit.

Edward William Hart Jr. was diagnosed with cancer in March 1990 and died that June. Mrs. Hart became pregnant in September 1990.

## For Most Americans, Roots Are Shallower Than Ever

By Sam Roberts

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Nearly three times as many Americans are transients with shallow roots only months old as are homebodies who have lived in the same house for more than three decades, a new study shows.

Overall, according to a Census Bureau analysis made public Monday, more than 2 in 10 of all the nation's households moved in the 15 months before the 1990 census, evidence of a mobility that, among developed countries, is unique to the United States.

The analysis also found that fewer than 1 in 10 households had been in the same house since Dwight D. Eisenhower was president and the newly transplanted Los Angeles Dodgers, heralding the West's ascendancy, won the World Series.

Pittsburgh and two New York City suburbs —

Long Island and northern New Jersey — were the only major metropolitan areas in the nation where people who moved in the 15 months before the census were outnumbered by people who had lived in the same house since 1959.

According to the analysis, the proportion of renters who were recent movers rose slightly in the last three decades. Among owners, though, the share who had moved recently declined to 9.4 percent from 12.2 percent, which census officials described as perhaps a historic low.

"As far as we know, it's the lowest," said Robert Bonnette, the Census Bureau demographer who conducted the analysis.

Striking differences separated the restless Americans who had moved in the 15 months before April 1, 1990, from the rooted stayers who had stayed put since before 1960.

The more foot-loose households were likely to be unmarried men who were striking out after

living with their parents or with roommates in rented houses or apartments, were younger and earned more than stayers, and tended to live in college towns or near military bases in the South and West.

People with the shallowest roots lived in Dallas, Orlando, Florida, and San Diego and in Bryan-College Station, Texas, home of Texas A&M University, where more than 4 in 10 households were recent newcomers.

The stayers were often homeowners and empty-nesters and other older married couples and elderly women living alone in the Northeast and Midwest.

In western Pennsylvania, Johnstown and the Beaver Valley areas led the nation's 335 metropolitan areas in stayers, with 24 percent for Johnstown and 22 percent for Beaver.

As would be expected, the nation's renters are more mobile than homeowners, with the typical

renter living in his home for only two years and the typical owner at home for 10 years.

Renters in metropolitan New York defied the pattern. More than 1 in 20 were living in the same apartment or house for three decades or more — a stability demographers largely attributed to government regulations in New York City and Westchester County that limit rent increases.

Demographers noted that the South and the West had more than their share of movers. As evidence, all four metropolitan areas where about one in six or more of the owners had just bought homes were in the South and the West: Las Vegas, Riverside-San Bernardino, California; Yuma, Arizona; and Naples, Florida.

In contrast, Pennsylvania was home to all but 3 of the 15 metropolitan areas where about one in 6 households stayed put.



A FIRST FOR CASTRO'S CUBA — Monsignor Jaime Lucas Ortega y Alamini greeting followers outside a Catholic cathedral in Havana. Cardinal Ortega, who was recently elevated by Pope Paul II along with 29 other candidates from around the world, is the only Catholic cardinal in the Communist country and the first under the regime of Fidel Castro.

## U.S. Fears More Cuban Riots in Panama

New York Times Service

PANAMA CITY — American officials have warned that renewed rioting in camps housing 8,500 Cubans in Panama City may be inevitable unless the United States is able to resolve their refugee status.

With only three months left on the six months that Panama has approved for the Cubans to stay on United States bases here, American officials concede they are hardly any closer to solving that problem than they were when the first of the Cubans arrived in early September from camps at the U.S. Navy base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

"This issue is so thorny that

we haven't wanted to look at it as closely as we needed to," an American official said. "With the deadline coming up as fast as it is, someone is going to have to get to work on it."

More than 250 people, most of them American troops, were injured last week in rioting at the camps as many of the Cubans tried to flee.

The army commander in charge of the Panama program, General James Wilson, said he would impose extra security measures to prevent further riots.

The refugees in Panama are among more than 30,000 who left Cuba on rafts and in boats last summer trying to reach the

United States. An agreement between Cuba and the United States in mid-September stopped the flow.

"I'm confident the world, including the United States, will find a real solution to this," General Wilson said. "Most of these people are well-educated and decent. They just want to get out of limbo and get on with their lives."

Early Sunday, troops entered one of the camps and after violent scuffling confined some 300 Cubans believed to have taken part in the riots. Four Cubans were hospitalized, and there were minor injuries among the American troops.

The action brings to 575 the

number of Cubans under close custody because of the riots.

American officials said that as the deadline for the Cubans to leave Panama approached, the likelihood of more violence would increase unless the Cubans' future was resolved.

"They risked their lives at sea when they fled Cuba, the only way they'll go back, is with force, even if it's just to Guantanamo Bay," an American official said. "That won't look very pretty."

"If we let them go to the United States we'll have serious political problems at home," the official said. "and we'll also encourage more people to leave Cuba."

Another official said that sending this group to the United States when the time elapsed would not be an acceptable solution because it would encourage the more than 22,000 Cubans in camps at Guantanamo Bay to riot to try to achieve the same results.

The appeals court said Judge Holderman must decide whether the lawsuit properly alleges that the anti-abortion groups and their members violated the Hobbs Act by conspiring to commit extortion.

The federal law defines extortion as the obtaining of property from another "by wrongful use of actual or threatened force, violence, fear or under color of official right."

## Africa Aid on Block In Panel Chief's Cuts Assistance Should Further U.S. Interests, Senator Says

By Steven Greenhouse

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Republican who is expected to have the greatest say on foreign aid, Mitch McConnell, the new chairman of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee on foreign operations, called Monday for slashing aid for Africa and population programs as well as cutting assistance to everywhere but the Middle East and Europe by about 20 percent.

In introducing his foreign aid bill, Mr. McConnell, a conservative from Kentucky, proposed sweeping changes that would award assistance to countries based on whether such aid would advance America's security and economic interests.

On that basis, he took a harsh view of aid to Africa and proposed abolishing the Development Fund for Africa, which will provide \$800 million in aid to that continent this year.

He said he was not suggesting that African aid be cut to zero, but rather that Africa could no longer expect an automatic annual entitlement of \$800 million.

From now on, he said, Africa would have to compete with other needy countries for its share of the smaller pool of foreign aid.

"We send money to countries where government policies actually defeat the prospects for real economic growth," he said. "It's in our interest to facilitate the transition to free markets, not to subsidize failures."

While Congress has allocated \$450 million to hold down population growth overseas, his bill allocates nothing for that activity.

Mr. McConnell said, however, that he expected other lawmakers to add money for population programs during congressional debate.

The Republican acknowledged that others in Congress would tinker with his bill.

But lawmakers said that the bill might win widespread support because Mr. McConnell is

a moderate whose bill appears to steer a middle course between those Republicans who want to gut foreign aid and those Democrats and Democrats who want to leave it largely intact.

Mr. McConnell takes a kinder view to foreign aid than does Jesse Helms of North Carolina, a Republican who is the new chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. Helms has likened foreign aid to throwing money down a "rathole."

Mr. McConnell's bill proposes eliminating the Agency for International Development and having the State Department administer aid itself. His bill also proposes moving the Peace Corps into the State Department.

"U.S. foreign aid must better serve U.S. foreign policy interests," he said. "Somewhere along the way over the last 33 years of this program, the connection between U.S. aid and U.S. interests seems to have been lost."

Criticizing the Clinton administration for having adopted a policy that favored Russia over other former Soviet republics, Mr. McConnell proposed ending that tilt by earmarking aid to three non-Russian republics — Georgia, Ukraine and Armenia.

His bill would cut aid to Russia, which is slated to be about \$700 million next year, if its military intervenes in neighboring countries.

While aid to most of the world would be cut, Mr. McConnell proposed a slight increase in aid to the Middle East, a move that would protect the \$3 billion in aid Israel received last year as well as the \$2.1 billion received by Egypt.

The administration has sought to fight foreign aid cuts by arguing that overseas assistance has already been cut more than most programs over the last three years and that such cuts would reduce Washington's influence and moral authority overseas.

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## Airlines Act On Security After Blast Aboard Jet

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**TOKYO** — Philippine and Japanese aviation authorities acted Monday to tighten security after an explosion aboard a Philippine Airlines 747 jet killed a Japanese passenger and injured six others.

Japanese police were studying the possibility of sabotage in Sunday's explosion aboard Flight 434 to Tokyo from Manila and Cebu, said an Okinawa Prefectural Police official.

In Cebu, Antonio Oppus, the airport general manager, said in a radio interview that authorities were investigating airport personnel on duty Sunday and reviewing the passenger list.

Several hours after the explosion, a caller claiming to belong to the Abu Sayyaf Group, a Muslim fundamentalist group responsible for numerous bombings and kidnappings in the southern Philippines, telephoned The Associated Press in Manila and claimed responsibility.

But the Philippine television station ABS-CBN reported Monday that a group leader denied that Abu Sayyaf was responsible. The chief of police at Manila's airport, Peter Mutuc, also questioned the claim.

A spokesman for the Moro National Liberation Front also cast doubts on reports that the blast had been caused by members of Abu Sayyaf, a break-



Security was stepped up Monday at the Manila international airport following the in-flight explosion on Sunday.

away group from his own organization. He doubted that members had the technical expertise to plant a bomb on an airplane.

Passengers said the explosion blew a hole in the floor of the jet and set the ceiling afire. Passengers extinguished the fire with blankets.

The jet, with 273 passengers and 20 crew members aboard, made a safe emergency landing about an hour later at Naha airport on Okinawa.

"We feel that the security measures already in place are

adequate, but just to allay the fears of the riding public, we are boosting our security in all these places that we have," said Manolo Aquino, Philippine Airlines' executive vice president for administration and services.

Guillermo Cunanan, Manila International Airport's general manager, also said security would be tightened.

"Our security system is tight and well in place," Mr. Cunanan said. "However, we have to remind our security personnel that any security system can

only be as good as the people implementing it."

The man killed was identified as Haruki Ikegami, 24, an employee of Juki Corp., a major industrial sewing machine maker. Mr. Ikegami was returning from a business trip to Cebu.

PAL officials in Tokyo said the explosion occurred beneath seat No. 26K on the right-hand side of the fuselage where Mr. Ikegami sat after joining the flight in Cebu. All of the injured were sitting in front of his seat.

The officials said 46 passengers got off in Cebu, and it was

unknown who was in seat 26K on the flight from Manila. The officials said it was possible that someone who left the plane had placed explosive material under the seat.

Since the explosion occurred over international waters, the government of the country in which the flight originated — the Philippines — will run the investigation, Japanese Transport Ministry officials said.

Three Japanese officials were to join the investigation. (AP, AFP, Reuters)

## Graft Rumors Sully an Obituary Governor's Reported Riches Outrage Indians

By John Ward Anderson  
Washington Post Service

**NEW DELHI** — It is one of those stories that keeps getting bigger every time it is told.

Last July, when the governor of the north Indian state of Punjab, Surendra Nath, died along with most of his family in a crash of a private plane, rumors of his ill-gotten wealth began circulating almost immediately.

At first, the sums mentioned were relatively modest — say, in the range of \$1.5 million. But by this month, based on reports that newspapers and magazines variously attributed to "high government sources," "senior politicians" and "rumors in political circles," his personal fortune had topped \$265 million.

Like the size of his purported stash, the stories about its discovery were approaching unbelievable proportions.

"The government," one newspaper in New Delhi claimed, "had made inquiries to ascertain the truth behind reports that currency notes had rained from two boxes after the plane carrying the governor and his family crashed."

Exaggerated or not, the presumed scandal has refocused attention on one of the most damning aspects of life in India: pervasive corruption that exists at every level of society. Official graft is one of the biggest complaints of foreign investors considering India as a destination, and it continues to siphon valuable funds from social development programs.

Like most scandals in India that involve high-level officials, no one seems to want to investigate the circumstances surrounding Mr. Nath's alleged treasure trove. After police and various state and federal agencies begged off, the Punjab High Court finally ordered complete disclosure by Feb. 12 of what was found.

In the meantime, the press devised a speculative inventory of what could have been stockpiled in the governor's private quarters: up to \$230 million in cash, 15 pounds (7 kilograms) of gold, bricks of silver, sacks of gems worth \$13 million, title to

\$84 million in real estate and \$160,000 in stocks.

As the story snowballed, so did demands for investigations and, belatedly, official denials. But even assuming gross exaggeration, reasonable people began asking: All this on a governor's salary of \$355 per month?

"The evidence is overwhelming, but you can rest assured nothing will happen," said Nani A. Palkhivala, India's most prominent constitutional lawyer. "In India, no laws are enforced, and no one gets punished. If the man were alive today, he'd be elevated to a cabinet position."

Mr. Nath was appointed governor of Punjab in 1991. Nine members of his immediate family were killed in the July 9 crash. His only surviving son, Ranjit Malhotra, has denied that a fortune was found in the governor's mansion and criticized reports of his father's wealth as "vicious gossip."

The allegations unleashed a torrent of criticism about the state of governmental corruption and the country's ethics.

"Not only do people expect our rulers to be corrupt, they are not shocked by the corruption when it is divulged," said Sunday magazine, one of India's most widely circulated newsweeklies.

"No matter how absurd the sums being bandied about," it added, "people were only too willing to believe the worst."

The stories also have focused attention on an untested secret-services fund available to the governor for covert anti-terrorist operations. Until recently, there was a violent separatist group in Punjab, and numerous police and government officials are alleged to have converted millions of dollars in "black" defense funds to personal use.

Perhaps most ominous, the growing public outrage about official corruption is threatening to spread beyond the Nath case to the national political arena. Questions about how such extensive corruption goes undetected by investigative agencies have rekindled interest in a long-dormant probe of payoffs allegedly made to some of the most powerful politicians

and highest-ranking governmental officials.

That case involves a diary that was found by police, along with 9,750 pounds of gold, during a 1991 raid on the home and office of a wealthy Delhi businessman allegedly involved in exchanging dollars and rupees on the black market and transferring the funds between accounts here and abroad.

The man kept a ledger with numbers and initials that, when deciphered, appeared to be a list of payoffs made to top bureaucrats and politicians. But what stunned people even more were notations indicating payments to senior police officials.

Most of the people listed in the diary have denied accepting any money from the man.

## Lee Kuan Yew Sues IHT Over an Opinion Article

International Herald Tribune

**PARIS** — Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore's senior minister, has filed a civil suit in Singapore for damages against an American academic and executives of the International Herald Tribune.

The suit is in addition to a contempt of court action by the Singapore government over an opinion article that appeared Oct. 7 in the IHT. The article was written by Christopher Lingle, who was then a teacher at the National University of Singapore.

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## Yao Yilin, China Communist Hard-Liner, Dies at 77

New York Times Service

**BEIJING** — Yao Yilin, 77, a conservative central planner who served as a member of the Politburo of China's Communist Party from 1983 to 1992, died Sunday.

A member of the hard-line faction often opposed to the scale and pace of reform in the 1980s, Mr. Yao was among the five members of the Standing

Committee of the Politburo that sanctioned the military crackdown on the Tiananmen Square uprising of 1989.

Never a favorite of Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader, Mr. Yao's presence in the inner circle of power stemmed from his association with Chen Yun. Mr. Chen, 89, is the most senior of the conservative party elders who have

orthodox Marxist values during Mr. Deng's era of reform.

**Stanislaw Maczek, 102, Polish General in War**

**LONDON (AP)** — Major General Stanislaw Maczek, believed to be the last surviving senior allied commander from World War II, died Sunday at 102.

General Maczek's death was announced by the Polish con-

sulate-general in Scotland, where he settled after commanding the First Armored Division of the Polish Army-in-exile during the war.

**Max Bill, 85, Swiss Sculptor and Artist in 'Concrete' Style**

**ZURICH (Reuters)** — Max Bill, 85, a Swiss artist and sculptor, died of a heart attack, a spokeswoman at his Zurich office said Monday. Mr. Bill, who

was also an architect and writer, collapsed at the Berlin airport on Friday while waiting for a flight to Zurich.

A leader of the so-called Concrete Art school, he applied what he called a "mathematical" approach to art. His paintings and sculptures showed bold geometric designs in what he said was an attempt to "represent abstract thoughts in a sensuous and tangible form."

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## Useful Counterculture

Generational bonding experiences have always been important in American life. Civil War veterans kept meeting until time scythed down the last of them. The Depression shaped the economic dreams, and fears, of millions of young couples and their children. People who fought in World War II have moved through history with a fortifying set of common memories. So have the children born to them during and shortly after that war.

This last group profoundly altered the way Americans think about their inner lives, fellow citizens, the earth upon which we live and the process by which older citizens in Washington decide when and where young Americans die in combat.

Now, in an excess of Republican triumphalism, the party's new leaders have decided to make "counterculture" into a pejorative. What flapdoodle. No period in American history has seen a higher fulfillment of the informing ideals of freedom of personal and political expression that lie at the heart of the American intellectual tradition.

Like many of his elders, Representative Newt Gingrich may prefer a stricter regimen of social conformity and religious observance. But the millions of Americans who incorporated the cultural ideals of the 1960s and the decade's healthy spirit of political activism are foolish to abandon the high ground because of his postelection slanging. Certainly the excesses of the decade are easy to parody, and its summary, hedonistic ethos then and now reduced modern puritans to fits of twisting discomfiture. America is still close enough to the frontier experience of relentless work and danger to view any kind of fun with suspicion.

No true historian, however, can believe that it is possible to repudiate so large a cultural event in a nation's history, or to dismiss its seminal political events as a "McGovern-nik" aberration.

The '60s spawned a new morality-based politics that emphasized the individual's responsibility to speak out against injustice and corruption. It was this renewed sense of responsibility that led enough people to raise their voices to end America's most disastrous foreign military adventure, the Vietnam War. On this level, the '60s saw an exercise in mass sanity in which a nation's previously voiceless citizens — its young — overturned a war policy that was, in fact, deranged.

The spirit of the age, like the tactics of the anti-war movement, was shaped by the civil rights movement. Its lessons of citizen empowerment, to use the '90s term, led to the progress of the environmental, women's and gay rights movements. The counterculture, in sum, produced a renewal of the Thoreauvian ideal of the clear, defiant voice of the dissenting citizen.

There was another empowering aspect of the counterculture's confrontation with the Washington monolith. Those days produced the sad wisdom, now indispensable in American politics, that the government will lie to protect its interests and that constant vigilance is necessary to keep it honest.

The influence of '60s individualism was not limited to politics. It fostered a psychological movement which, while it burdened our shelves with tones of psychobabble, also enabled people in emotional torment to ask for help without being stigmatized. It gave people in dead or abusive relationships permission to break out.

Would many Americans truly like to imagine a society returned to the dictatorship of the majority culture? Would they like to go back to the days of blatant, sanctioned discrimination against African-Americans and women, to a world deprived of all the '60s ingredients that still simmer in the cultural stew, including an American music that has become a global language?

We think not. For one thing, there are too many Republicans who are also Grateful Dead fans or, for that matter, divorced, ex-potheads and opponents of state-regulated prayer and abortion.

At its essence, the counterculture was about one of conservatives' favorite words: values. It was a repudiation of the blind obedience and reflexive cynicism of politics as usual. It was about exposing hypocrisy, whether personal or political, and standing up to irrational authority.

As in any large movement, it accommodated its share of charlatans and sociopaths. But it is part of us, a legacy around which Americans can now unite, rather than allow themselves to be divided.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Lesson of the Lower Back

For pain of the lower back, a malady from which a lot of people occasionally suffer, it now turns out that drugs stronger (and more expensive) than aspirin are generally not desirable. And by the way, it's exercise, not bed rest, that will make things better.

These admonitions are brought to you by a process that is beginning to have an impact on the practice of medicine in America. As costs of health care soared, doctors began to notice wide differences from one region of the country to another and from one doctor to another in treatments for many conditions including some, like lower back pain, that are very common. Five years ago Congress set up the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research to examine these discrepancies and offer advice. This guideline on sore backs is the agency's 14th.

In each case, it sets up a panel composed largely of recognized specialists, but always including at least one consumer, to conduct a broad sweep of all the available research. It is odd, in view of the enormous amounts of money spent on medical research, but much actual practice is based on tradition rather than on scientific evidence — and that is one major reason for the disparities in treatments. The agency's job is to look into the

questions that come up frequently in practice but on which there is no consensus. The agency has panels working on guidelines for, among other things, the rehabilitation of the victims of heart attacks and strokes, screening for Alzheimer's disease and colorectal cancer, and the treatment and management of anxiety and panic disorders. The purpose is to improve the effectiveness of treatment. But in many cases, including back pain, the guidelines also have the effect of discouraging elaborate diagnostic procedures and expensive surgery that is shown to be of little value.

It is useful work, and recently Congress asked its own Office of Technology Assessment to see how the agency was progressing. The OTA concluded that the agency is making valuable contributions but often is limited by an absence of relevant research. It hasn't got the money to fill that need.

Although it runs severely against the budget-cutting fashion to say so, some of the money that the federal government spends does indeed help Americans in ways that the private market, however admirable, cannot. The case of the guidelines on lower back pain is an example to keep in mind.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Comment

### The Horns of Chinese Inflation

At an annual rate of over 20 percent, China's inflation is the nightmare of any economic planner. Add to it the memory of the Tiananmen bloodshed, which was sparked partly by the rampant price increases, and one can understand why the Chinese Communist Party is jittery. It warned that unless drastic measures were taken to moderate inflation pressure, the country would soon be swamped by economic chaos, and social and political unrest. Inflation is but one of many problems confronting China in its transition to a free market system. All are intertwined; none can be resolved without extracting a price on other fronts. A more stringent and selective allocation of funds, for example, will add to the debt payment of many loss-making state-owned enterprises and the unemployment rate. Yet, unpleasant policies are unavoidable in such a mammoth endeavor. The sooner the Chinese government takes the bull by the horns, the more

gradual and less painful the adjustment process will be.

—The Straits Times (Singapore).

### Next, the Delors Imitators

Jacques Delors demonstrated, through his popularity and the substantial number of people — not just of the left — who intended to vote for him, that the idea of reform is one that can be defended. Will the torch be picked up? After the lesson in high ethical standards offered by Mr. Delors, the couriers of yesterday and the opportunists of always will surely try to practice Delorism without Delors. But it was precisely this comedy of appearances and personal ambitions that Jacques Delors, through his attitude, denounced. And that is his real message: Reform cannot stand opportunistic arrangements. It appears, then, that reform may have to wait. In the current state of the nation, that would be a serious mistake.

—J.-M. C. in Le Monde (Paris).

## The 'Peace Strategy' Rewards Aggression

By Lou Cannon

LOS ANGELES — As chairman of the blue-ribbon commission investigating the Los Angeles Police Department in 1991, Warren Christopher was outraged by testimony of police officials that Chief Daryl Gates had dealt leniently with officers who used excessive force.

Mr. Christopher has reverence for the rule of law. He was so offended by evidence that some

former Yugoslavia, mostly civilians, have perished since the Clinton administration took office after promising to reverse the do-nothing Bosnian policies of George Bush.

Mr. Christopher is an excellent lawyer and a competent politician. Surely, some reasonable political statute of limitations applies to the responsibility of the last administration for the conduct of the present one.

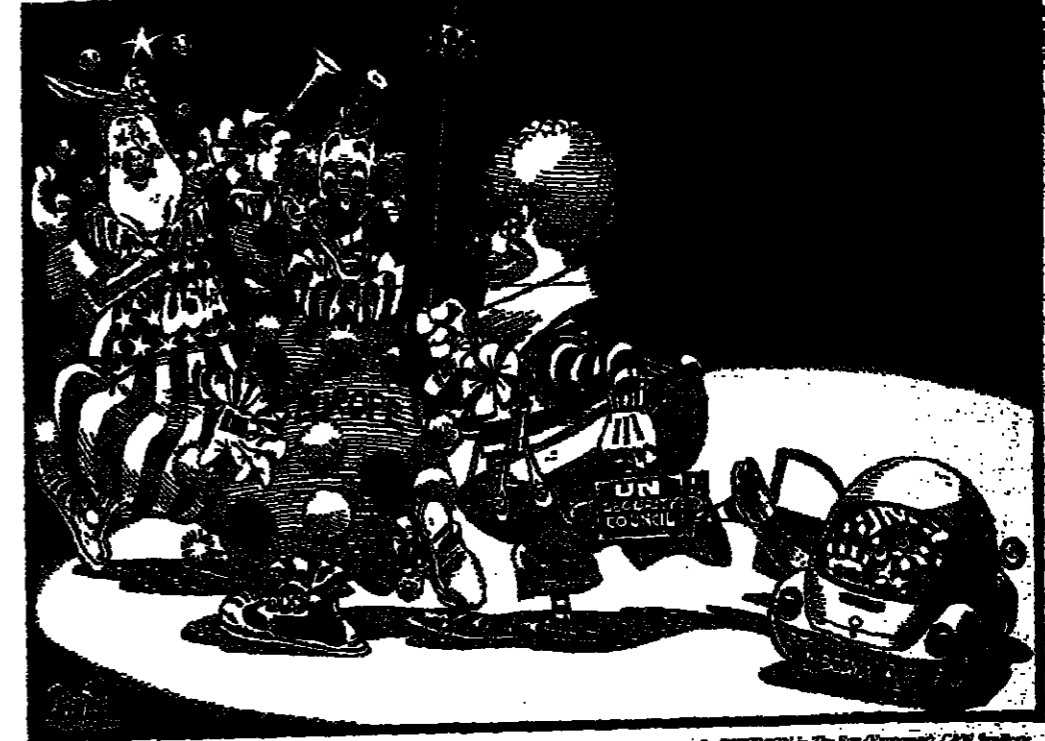
Yes, as Mr. Christopher allies, it was President Bush's inaction in 1991 when the Serbs invaded Croatia and leveled Vukovar that led the aggressors to believe they could get away with anything. But some of us believed Bill Clinton when he promised to act differently.

In his Oct. 12, 1992, debate with then President Bush, Mr. Clinton said: "I think we should stiffen the embargo on the Belgrade government, and I think we have to consider whether or not we should lift the arms embargo now on the Bosnians since they are in no way in a fair fight with a heavily armed opponent bent on ethnic cleansing."

While always opposing intervention with ground troops, Mr. Clinton called for air strikes against the Serbs.

Last Jan. 24, Mr. Christopher said in Paris that the Bosnians were fully justified in trying to recover territories that the Serbs had taken from them by aggression. Nevertheless, the Clinton administration has not deterred the Serbs from their advance.

The man who in private life was shocked at police mistreatment of motorists opposed, as secretary of state, the arming



By PETERSON in The San Francisco Chronicle

of Bosnian Muslims to defend themselves from genocide.

When Congress voted to lift the arms embargo, it acted against the objections of the State Department. Now Mr. Christopher again has his head in the sand. After Senator Bob Dole called on the United Nations to withdraw its misnamed "peacekeepers" and allow use of air power against Serbian military targets, he called this minimalist plan a "war strategy."

Mr. Christopher said he prefers the "peace strategy" of negotiating with the Serbs. A more accurate term would be "surrender strategy," since the Serbs are totally uninterested in any settlement that denies them their Bosnian conquests.

We will never know what would have happened if Mr. Clinton had armed the Bosnians, who were left to fight with small arms against the fourth

largest army in Europe. We do know that the only significant pause in the Serbian campaign of terror occurred after NATO planes bombed Serbian artillery positions in retaliation for the shelling of civilians in Sarajevo.

Mr. Christopher is a masterful negotiator. In 1981 he won national acclaim and the Medal of Freedom for negotiating the release of Americans held hostage in Iran. A decade later he persuaded conservatives on the Christopher Commission to recommend the ouster of Chief Gates on grounds that the move would promote public healing in Los Angeles.

But this well-intentioned man is deluding himself if he believes that the Bosnian Serbs respond to the language of diplomacy. Instead, the Serbs are holding UN troops hostage because they are convinced that no one has sufficient will to oppose them.

President Clinton's belated decision to commit American troops if it is necessary to help UN troops withdraw was the first sign that his administration is beginning to understand the Bosnian reality.

His next step, once the troops are out, should be to bomb military targets until the aggressors realize that their conquests come at a price. It may be too late to save Bosnia, but such firmness may avert a future showdown with the Serbs and greater casualties in Albania or Macedonia.

The Bosnian Serbs are murderous, not stupid. They stopped shelling Sarajevo when their artillery was bombed, and more vital military targets are within easy range of NATO warplanes. Diplomacy, even at the high level practiced by Warren Christopher, has its limits. They long ago were exceeded with the Serbs.

The Washington Post

## Seize the Moment and Prepare a Victory for Collective Security

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton wants Americans to believe that the United States has long been committed to using U.S. ground troops to extract United Nations peacekeepers from Bosnia. That is false.

"We agreed for planning purposes," he told Univision last week, "that in the event the United Nations mission in Bosnia would be terminated and the soldiers had to get out, and they were in trouble so that they needed protection in getting out, that we would participate in doing that."

"That is a commitment that the United States has had for some time now," Mr. Clinton added. "We said that back before I became president and when President Bush was in office, and the Europeans said that they wanted to take the lead in Bosnia; and we encouraged them to do that but, if they got in trouble and had to get out, we would help them get out."

That was his explanation for announcing his decision to send up to 25,000 U.S. troops to Bosnia if asked to cover the withdrawal of the 23,000 lightly armed peacekeeper-hostages.

Initial congressional and editorial reaction to Mr. Clinton's carrying out George Bush's commitment was predictable: We

have to keep our promise, but our involvement had better be limited to the withdrawal, and under an American commander, with everybody home quick, etc.

Nobody stopped to ask: Exactly who promised what to whom, and why is this the first we've heard of it?

Over the weekend, I called Lawrence Eagleburger, secretary of state at the end of the Bush administration, to ask if he had made a secret commitment to send U.S. troops to rescue allied troops. "I don't want to call the president a liar," he replied, "but I don't remember any such commitment. Ask Brent."

I called Brent Scowcroft, President Bush's national security adviser. "When they put their forces in," he recalled, "we said — I think to John Major — that if it became necessary, we would protect them with our air power. We never talked about sending in American ground forces."

No high-level, publicly accountable Clinton administration official wanted to refute the president's misleading implication that in sending ground troops he was carrying out his predecessor's promise.

The administration person assigned to respond on background did some checking and replied: "Our commitment was confined to air power. There were discussions during the Bush administration about the use of ground troops but no commitments. We have now extended this to include ground forces. It is not a continuation but an extension of the earlier commitment."

That's a whole new kettle of fish. With no debate, without congressional examination, and without even a straight explanation, President Clinton has committed to America's allies — who have treated all its Bosnia suggestions with contempt — up to 25,000 U.S. combat troops to cover their retreat. How's that for untrammeled presidential power?

Has anyone stopped to define the world's mission in the Balkans? It is not to feed refugees; not to pressure the victims to surrender; not primarily to protect the protectors. It is to stop Serbian aggression and force an equitable end to the war.

To that end, the United States should contribute what no other nation can: coercion of the aggressor; the massive application of air power. But the British and French won't hear of that; they want to

get their troops extricated and American ground troops intricated.

Before Congress approves the Clinton "extension" to help cover the withdrawal of UN hostages, Washington should get return commitments:

1. A commitment of 25,000 British, 25,000 French, and 25,000 German troops, among others, to match the unanimous Clinton ground-troop offer, with each command assigned a sector to bring out the UN hostages.

2. A commitment by NATO nations to lift the embargo now preventing Bosnia's Muslims from defending their land; and by the UN forces to turn over military equipment in Bosnia to Muslims if Serbs threaten departing UN peacekeepers.

3. NATO's commitment to bomb Serbian military and strategic targets after the withdrawal, actively taking the Muslim side until Serbs withdraw to the 50-50 partition agreed to by Bosnia.

A superpower does not put its soldiers and pilots at risk solely to cover an ignominious retreat. The United States should seize this moment to brush aside the United Nations and organize a NATO victory for collective security.

The New York Times

## Islamic Challenge: Come to Terms at Last With the Modern World

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The case of Taslima Nasrin, the Bangladesh novelist condemned by Islamic fundamentalists, demonstrates the plight of Islamic intellectuals who struggle in their own countries not only to write what they want to write but to establish the larger freedom to debate ideas.

The Salman Rushdie case in Britain has tended to obscure rather than illuminate the problems of those Islamic writers and intellectuals who are remote from the West's promotional and publicity machine and its fashionable causes. They are instead in the midst of their own societies, where no strong tradition of secular thought exists.

Taslima Nasrin did not write to shock. She first became controversial with a novel addressing the issues of Hindu-Muslim relations in Bangladesh, after Hindu

fanatics in India destroyed a mosque in 1992 and provoked a communal crisis in that country.

She subsequently spoke frankly about the collision of women in fundamentalist Islamic society. The *Farooq* controversy was issued last year by a rural religious group and has no standing in law, but the Bangladesh government has since accused her of offending religious feelings. Under these pressures, she felt compelled to take refuge in Europe. She now lives in Sweden.

Naguib Mahfouz, the Egyptian Nobel laureate, was stabbed and seriously injured in October by a militant. Egypt's information minister has called him the conscience of the Arab world, but one of his novels was banned for many years after being attacked as heretical

in 1959 by religious authorities at Al Azhar University.

He accepted that ban with equanimity, but recently came under new verbal assault from fundamentalists, and has refused police protection. The October assault followed, in front of his apartment in a modest district of Cairo, this all occurred in the political context of the Egyptian government's attempt to repress the fundamentalist movement.

The most serious struggle is in Algeria, where something close to a civil war is going on between the fundamentalists, who won the last national election but were prevented from taking power, and the corrupt and incompetent "revolutionary" government, which has ruled the country since Algeria gained independence in 1962.

Nonfundamentalist intellectuals, teachers, writers and journalists, as well as foreign residents in Algeria, have become the particular targets of Islamist gunmen. All stand for what the fundamentalists consider contamination by Western ideas and the challenge of impious thought. One fundamentalist group has been attacking students and schools. They hold that to be taught mathematics, literature and science is a distraction from God.

I consider the fundamentalist movement less important for the outside world than it often is made out to be. It must eventually fail because its goal is impossible. One cannot re-establish society on a romanticized and unhistorical notion about how Muslims believed and lived in the 8th century.

However, there is a historical explanation for why the fundamentalist movement exists and for why it makes the claims it does. In Western language, it is Islam's lack of the God-and-Caesar distinction. Western Christianity from the beginning distinguished the claims of religion. "Caesar" was rendered what was his: taxes, obedience to his civil laws, service in his army. Religion's claims were in the spiritual order. Religion demanded faith, virtue, charity, penitence.

After Rome's fall, when Charlemagne was made the new "holy" emperor of the West, he was crowned in the year 800 by the Pope, which signified not his consecration to the Pope but his consecration to the Pope. Charlemagne was acknowledged sovereign in his realm, the political realm. He was the state. The Pope was the church.

Later in the Middle Ages, when Greek thought was rediscovered in the West (thanks to its having been preserved by Arab scholars), Aquinas and other church thinkers made a similar distinction between philosophy and theology. The theologian might deal with higher matters, but the secular thinker — the philosopher — was sovereign in his own field.

This is the tradition lacking in Islam. Islamic thinkers never succeeded in separating religious thought from secular thought, religion from politics. The purpose of government was never understood as being simply to govern — to sort out the practical issues of life and rule the community. It had to be to save souls.

Bernard Lewis, the eminent American specialist on Islam, writes that for Muslims a government's principal purpose is "to enable the individual Muslim to lead a good Muslim life; this is, in the last analysis, the purpose of the state, for which alone it is established by God, and for which alone statesmen are given authority over others." Islamic fundamentalists follow this belief.

Here is the dilemma of the intellectual in Islamic society. He or she can simply reject Islam and leave. But if the writer or intellectual stays, he or she assumes a role that the Islamic religion has never recognized as entirely legitimate. The role is essential. Muslim societies sooner or later must come to terms with the modern world outside Islam. But the role is tragically difficult — and these days very dangerous.

International Herald Tribune

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## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: Against Diphtheria

NEW YORK — The leading physicians of New York met yesterday [Dec. 11] to discuss plans to aid the Herald's subscription for the purchase of Dr. Roux's antitoxin for diphtheria. The Academy of Medicine has called a meeting for tomorrow to aid the Herald's subscription. The Herald hopes that the generous heart of New York will respond as quickly as did that of Paris.

### 1919: National Motto

NEW YORK — Sentiments expressed by the late Colonel [Theodore] Roosevelt with regard to the use of the national motto "In God we Trust" on the United States coins will arouse attention. Colonel Roosevelt considered that the use of the motto on the American coinage tended to cheapen such a beautiful and solemn sentence.

"To use the motto on coins or to use it in any kindred manner," wrote Colonel Roosevelt in 1907, "is irreverent and comes dangerously close to sacrilege."

### 1944: Germany's Future

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] American hopes for "complete and ruthless" abolition of German war industries and strict control of the country's future economy were reported to be under discussion as part of an Allied plan to suppress Germany's aggressive powers forever. Submission of the American proposals marked the first time that any of the big powers had formally put forward any plans for the future German economy. There was a growing belief that Russia's proposals, when presented, would suggest that several million Germans be sent to Russia to help in reconstruction of the country.



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OPINION

# All This Racist Blather — Some Kind of Joke, Right?

By Bob Herbert

NEW YORK — You'd like to think of it as a skit. Play-acting. Theater of the absurd. The professor, in his African costume, stands before his student followers and plays the buffoon.

Energized by the spotlight, the professor loudly proclaims that white people are nefarious, pigment-challenged "ice people" — cold, egotistical and exploitive. Black people, on the other hand, are warm and friendly, unfailingly humanistic and spiritual, the "sun people."

And Jews? Well, they stink. It must be a joke, right? A put-on. Ladies and gentlemen, let's hear it

Ravitch, whom he characterized as "a sophisticated Texas Jew."

The speech led to an extended legal confrontation as the college finally tried to remove Mr. Jeffries as department chairman. That issue has not been resolved.

But a federal judge found that Mr. Jeffries' behavior had been "thuggish" and that he had made "hateful, poisonous and reprehensible statements" that were "incompatible with the civilized discourse and conduct expected of tenured professors."

However the court case plays out, the bigger question is why Mr. Jeffries' clownish act was allowed to run so long at City College — from the early 1970s until now. Top officials of City College and City University are certainly to blame for trying to buy racial peace by short-changing Mr. Jeffries' students.

But what about black people, both on and off campus? Where was the outcry against bigotry and incompetence? Where was the acknowledgment that the toxic winds of racism blow in more than one direction? Where was the outrage over the fact that a department geared toward black students was allowed for more than two decades to wallow in ignorance rather than strive for excellence?

Mr. Jeffries, with his colorful garb and his entourage and his arrogant attitude, is a perpetual reminder of the utter failure of blacks and whites of goodwill to deal honestly with racial matters, and to look out for the well-being of black youngsters.

What does it mean to be taught by a professor who says that each white ethnic grouping can be represented by an animal, and that the animal that represents Jews is the skunk? What kind of parents would want such a professor teaching their child?

Mr. Jeffries has much of City College intimidated. Black students who know that he is a charlatan are afraid to protest, afraid even to criticize him if there is a chance they will be identified.

Such an atmosphere turns the whole idea of the student-teacher relationship upside down. It makes a mockery of the archetype of the wise old man (or woman) who assists the youngster in the difficult transition to a successful adulthood.

Life is tough. For youngsters who come from a disadvantaged background, it's tougher still. For those who are guided in their development by preposterous and hate-filled incompetents, it must be toughest of all.

The New York Times

**A federal judge called Jeffries 'thuggish' and described his comments as 'hateful' and 'poisonous,' but Jeffries still heads his department at City College in New York.**

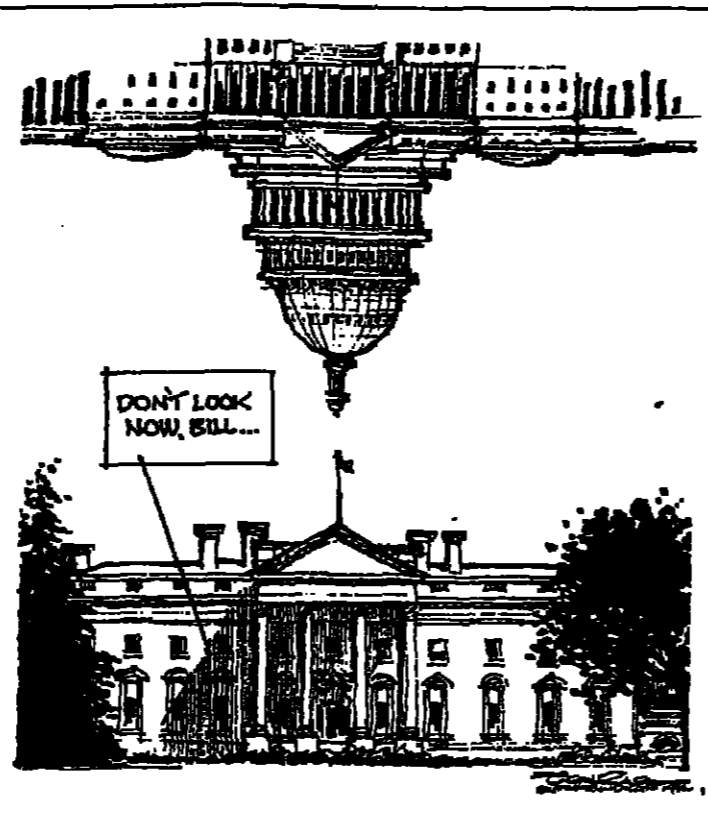
for that champion of melanin — the chairman and chief anti-Semite of the black studies department at City College in New York — PROFESSOR LEONARD JEFFRIES.

You keep waiting for the laughter because you don't want any of this to be real. But the laughter doesn't come, or it comes in the wrong places.

Mr. Jeffries is notorious for his bigotry and for teaching nonsense. He should have been chased from the campus long ago. But more than two decades of cowardice and irresponsibility by blacks and whites alike have allowed him to remain a tenured professor and chairman of his department.

The situation is grotesque. Mr. Jeffries spends much of his time babbling about the evil influence of Jews and the wonders of melanin. City College officials knew for a very long time that his classes were exercises in the ridiculous, but it wasn't until the professor gave a blatantly anti-Semitic speech in Albany, New York, in 1991 that he gained wide public attention.

In that speech he charged that "rich Jews" had financed the slave trade and that Jews had conspired with the Mafia to make movies designed to bring about "the destruction of black people." He talked about the "head Jew" at City College and complained about Diane



# On Kyushu's Shores, a Death Trap

By Denis Warner

MELBOURNE — Before the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki brought the Pacific War to an immediate and largely unexpected end, Operation Olympic, the U.S. invasion of the southern Japanese home island of Kyushu, was scheduled for Nov. 1, 1945.

Early intelligence indicated that the Japanese would have only three divisions deployed to the south of the mountains that divide southern Kyushu, where the landings were to

be used to discharge *kaitens*, or human torpedoes, of which they had 78. Torpedoes had been removed from more than 100 midget submarines, which were then bow-fitted with high-explosive warheads to mount suicide attacks. These were to be reinforced by more than 1,000 high-speed suicide motor boats, then under mass production. Loaded with explosive charges that detonated on impact, they had been used on a smaller scale against the U.S. landing in the Lingayen Gulf in the Philippines. All the midget submarines were to have joined in the Japanese attacks against the U.S. transport ships off Kyushu.

The beaches where the marines were to have landed made those at Saipan and Peleliu look like seaside resorts. In front of the beaches, which a Japanese infantry division was to defend, were several long rock formations extending out into the sea. On either side of the beaches were small, heavily wooded peninsulas.

The road to the town of Sendai was paved with stone revetments leading to a river with fortified banks. Somehow, it would have had to be crossed. After this, for the lucky survivors would come a narrow passage flanked by high mountains and steep cliffs with caves used by the much-bombed civilians of Sendai as air raid shelters. The caves were made to order for suicidal defense.

The path to Kagoshima would have posed equally formidable difficulties to any invasion force. Beyond the beachhead, a marshy plain led to a defile in the mountains. This extended all the way across the peninsula to Kagoshima itself.

When my wife, Peggy, and I were working on a history of the kamikaze campaign, we passed the material I had gathered about the defense of Kyushu to the Australian Army Command and Staff College for its assessment of what would have happened if the Japanese had not surrendered immediately after the shock of the atomic bombing and the American invasion had gone ahead as planned.

The college concluded that it was "likely that the war would have been prolonged for many months, if not years, had atomic bombs not been dropped." It found that "there is also a good chance that a substantial part of the Japanese home islands would have been occupied by Soviet forces, which subsequently would have given rise to all the problems experienced in Germany."

The writer, who covered the war in the Pacific for Australian and British newspapers, is co-author with Peggy Warner of "The Sacred Warriors, Japan's Suicide Legions." He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

While these two forces engaged the Americans, 825 suicide aircraft were to hit U.S. transport ships in the open sea. As the convoy approached, an additional 2,000 suicide planes were to attack in waves of 300 to 400 every hour.

The air action off Kyushu was to be complemented at sea. When the war ended, the Japanese still had 19 serviceable destroyers. These were to

## MEANWHILE

take place, from the northern part of the island, where there were reportedly three additional divisions and one or two tank units. In all of Japan, there were thought to be no more than 2,500 aircraft, of which 300, mostly fighters, would be used for suicide attacks.

Against this resistance, the American invasion force of four corps, each of three divisions, supplemented by the best part of another two divisions, with a third in reserve, seemed likely to be adequate.

Then, on July 19, 1945, new intelli-

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Confusion Over Bosnia

A shiver of fear ran down my spine as I read your weekend edition and realized how quickly relations between Europe and the United States have declined and just how seriously British, French and other European officials are taking the views of the new Republican leadership on NATO and Bosnia. Senator Bob Dole's visits to 10 Downing Street and Brussels, along with Newt Gingrich's recent public comments, demonstrate that the majority position in Washington is one of free-wheeling threats and uninformed criticism.

As an expatriate I am embarrassed at the obvious disarray in American foreign policy, and alarmed at the siege mentality in Washington. I fear potential escalation in Bosnia, even to the point of confrontation with Russia.

Who is speaking for the United States? Is there an administration still loyal to the chief executive? The United States has clearly stated its desire to stay out of Bosnia. So be it!

R. W. WHITE  
London

### On French Diplomacy

Through vigorous diplomacy the French have achieved three major

objectives in the war of Yugoslav succession:

• NATO has been severely weakened if not destroyed. France has always wanted U.S. troops out of Europe (except when it is in the process of losing a war, of course).

• France has established itself as the effective leader of the Western alliance in European matters, having blackmailed and bullied Germany into backing down from its principled stand on ex-Yugoslavia.

• France's traditional ally, Serbia, has been preserved as an imperial power, while nations that France views as within the German orbit, especially Croatia, have been dismembered, pillaged and debilitated. More generally, the democratic development of Central Europe has been retarded through the encouragement of aggressive nationalist movements and the clear message that the West will not protect democracy or national borders in this region. Thus, the movement of the European center of gravity from France to Germany has been partially thwarted.

ERIC HALGREN  
Rennes, France

### The Swiss and Immigrants

Regarding the report "Swiss Bailor: Jail Unwanted Aliens?" (Dec. 3): I generally appreciate the accuracy

of your reporting as well as the attention you give to my country, Switzerland. However, saying the Swiss were voting on a bill that would allow authorities to "jail unwanted aliens" was misleading. The bill provided for the jailing only of illegal aliens, such as those who have destroyed their identity papers before asking for asylum, in order to prevent Swiss authorities from sending them back to their country of origin; those who refuse to leave the country, living clandestinely after their request has been turned down; and those who come as tourists and then take a job and stay on. If the measure found support among the Swiss, it is because they believe that if someone requests asylum or wants to live in Switzerland, he or she should respect its laws. But the Swiss, unlike Californian voters, will not vote to deny schooling or medical treatment to the children of illegal aliens.

ANDRE MAILLARD  
Colony, Switzerland

### A Weighty UN Presence

The brilliant MacNelly cartoon of the Serbian tank driving over the UN car (IHT, Dec. 9) omits one important detail: Where's the Bosnian? Answer: Lying under the car, where the UN told her she would be protected.

ARTHUR LINDLEY  
Singapore

## BOOKS

**THE ABORTIONIST:**  
A Woman Against the Law  
By Rickie Solinger. 253 pages.  
\$22.95. The Free Press.

Reviewed by Carolyn See

JUST as every drug has its side effects, every book has its subtleties. "The Abortionist" is the biography of Ruth Barnett, who performed illegal abortions from the time she was a teenager until she was an old woman. She was jailed repeatedly in her later years, but the author is at pains to point out that from the 1920s to the early 1950s, Barnett pursued her profession with no interference from the law. She worked in Portland, Oregon, had a hand-

### WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Ronald F. Maxwell, director of the film "Gettysburg," is reading "The Red Queen: Sex and the Evolution of Human Nature" by Matt Ridley.

"It's a terrific book. He collects a lot of breakthroughs in genetics and biology over the last 20 years. It gives you insight into human nature, especially as it manifests itself in the role-playing between men and women."

(Al Goodman, IHT)



butchers around, but then she trots out names and dates and places where competent, clean, ordinary abortionists worked. Many of these were women, and many of them pursued their careers without event while police looked the other way, because while abortions were illegal, in the days before adequate birth control, many, many women sought them.

All this changed, the author points out, just after World War II and into the 1950s. The same social pressures that sent Rosie the Riveter back into the home dictated that she should have children. Thus, the same kinds of people who saw Communists everywhere saw "unwomanly" women everywhere. Psychiatrists opined that women who didn't want children were "pathological," or "castrating" females. Richard Reeves has remarked that the recent elections are emblematic of a devastating nostalgia for the domestic safety of the '50s. Solinger suggests that even back then, Americans were nostalgic for the '50s, and in this general thrust toward a mythological normalcy, abortions became more than illegal; they became a crime against God and the State.

Old-timers like Ruth Barnett never got it straight. To them it seemed they simply treated women in trouble. Dumbly, they were arrested again and again. Stolidly, they sat through trial after trial where lubricious attorneys tried to portray both abortionist and patient as lewd women.

Abortion has been legal in the U.S. for only 21 years. In the mainstream it may be seen as merely an unfortunate occurrence. No matter what side you're on in this question, "The Abortionist" provides a key to how we have behaved down through the years, just below the surface of the law.

Carolyn See reviews books regularly for The Washington Post.

### Real Estate Marketplace

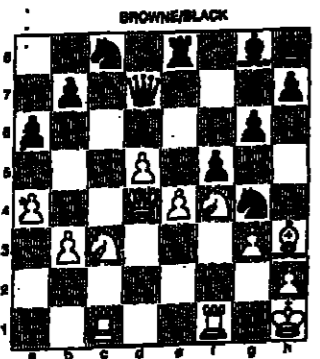
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## CHESS

By Robert Byrne

BORIS GULKO beat Walter Browne in Round 1 of the United States Championship.

Browne likes to seize central space aggressively against the English Opening as he does here with 3...f5 and he has been successful with this strategy for many years. But these ambitious c and f pawns present



Position after 24...Rg7

themselves as a target that can be attacked.

Gulko threw himself into the task with 5 d4 e4 6 N4d4 g7 7 Bg5, creating a pin that could not be broken by 7...h6? because 8 Ng6! hg 9 Nh8 Bg7 10 h4! g4 11 Ng6 wins rook and pawn for a bishop.

Before Browne could advance with 10...d5, Gulko opened the center with 10 f3! 11 Bf3. After 11...c6 12 Ng2, 11 Bf3 had no opportunity to advance with 12...d5 because 13 cd 14 Nf4 would have won the d5 pawn.

The effect of 12...d6 13 O-O Bc6 14 d5 cd 15 cd Bf7 was to yield White a spatial superiority in the center and to weaken the e6 square.

After Browne had unpinned with 16...Qd7, Gulko thwarted possible counterplay with 17...b5 by the restraining 17 a4. After 17...Rae8 18 Be3 Nc8 19 Bd4, the white queen bishop took up a powerful post indirectly bearing down on the black king.

A cute combination enabled Gulko to thrust the powerful 23 e4! Thus, 23...fe 24 Ne4! Ne4 25 Be4 Re4 26 Ng6! hg 27 Qh6 Bb7 sets up 28 Rf8mate.

On 24...Ng2, 24...f7 would have been smashed by 25 Bh3 Qd8 26 Ng6! hg 27 Rf6 Bf6 28 Bf6 Kh7 29 Ne4 Nf6 30 Ng5 Kh6 31 Nf7 Kh7 32 Qh6 mate.

After 24...Ng4 25 Bh3, Browne might have accepted a weak, isolated f pawn by 25...Be5 26 ef, even though 27 Nh5 Rf7 28 Bg4 fg 29 Nf6 Rf6 30 Rf6 wins material; he had nothing better to do.

But Browne, surely in time pressure, blundered with 25...Bd4? and after 26 Qd4 Rg7 27 ef 28 Nh5, he had to lose rook for knight.

Gulko clarified the position with several exchanges and after Browne had played 34...Nc6, he gave up without waiting for Gulko's next move.

ENGLISH OPENING			
White	Black	White	Black
1 d4	d5	10 Bg5	h6
2 Nf3	Nf6	11 Bf3	c6
3 Nc3	Nc6	12 Ng2	c6
4 Bf4	e6	13 O-O	Bc6
5 e4	fe	14 d5	cd
6 Nf3	Ng6	15 cd	Bf7
7 Bg5	hg	16 Be3	Nc8
8 Bf4	Re4	17 a4	Bd4
9 Nf4	Qd7	18 Be3	Nc8
10 Bg5	h6	19 Bd4	Nc8
11 Bf3	c6	20 Bf6	Bf6
12 Ng2	c6	21 Ne4	Nf6
13 O-O	Bc6	22 Bg4	fg
14 d5	cd	23 e4	fe
15 cd	Bf7	24 Ne4	Ne4
16 Be3	Nc8	25 Be4	Re4
17 a4	Bd4	26 Ng6	hg
18 Be3	Nc8	27 Qh6	Bb7
19 Bd4	Nc8	28 Rf8	mate

# FBI Links Serial Bomber to Murder of U.S. Executive

By Clifford J. Levy  
New York Times Service  
NORTH CALDWELL, New Jersey — Federal officials say that a mail bomb that killed a prominent advertising executive during the weekend was sent by the same man who has mounted a string of similar attacks since 1978, striking targets across the corporate and academic landscape in one of the most notorious unsolved crime sprees in recent U.S. history.

The death Saturday of the executive in this exclusive suburb about 15 miles (25 kilometers) from New York City deepened the mystery of the bomber.

The suspect, described as an anarchist with a mastery of explosives and a grudge against the influence of technology in society, has long eluded a team of federal investigators that has roamed from Connecticut to

California trying to track him down.

With the death on Saturday, the bomber, dubbed "unabom," because in the past he had seemed to want to torment universities and airlines, has now killed two people and wounded 23 in 15 attacks that have grown more violent, officials said.

The officials said Sunday that they had concluded that the explosion that killed the executive, Thomas Mosser, 50, was related to the earlier ones because the bomb was built with similar materials and had a similar, sophisticated design.

But they again said they were not certain who connected Mr. Mosser to the other victims.

"The components of the bomb, its construction, make us believe the bombs are linked," said Barry Mawn, the head of the FBI's Newark office.

He said there was nothing to indicate that Mr. Mosser was

involved with organized crime or had been a witness in a criminal trial. Nor, Mr. Mawn said, were there any threats made against him or his family.

He said that from a brief sighting of the suspect and shards of evidence gathered at bomb scenes, the FBI had developed a likely profile of him. It identified him as a recluse, a white man in his late 30s or 40s with a high school education who is familiar with university life.

Investigators believe that he prides himself on the intricate construction of his bombs, crafting and polishing parts even though they can be bought at a hardware store. In doing so, the suspect makes it harder to trace the origin of the parts.

The investigation into the bomber, who apparently mails his packages from northern California, had stalled in the early 1990s until he resurfaced

last year, maiming a professor in Connecticut and another in California. [The FBI said Monday that the most recent bomb had a return address and postmark from San Francisco, The Associated Press reported.]

After those incidents, investigators disclosed that he usually left the initials "FC" engraved on his bombs. Officials said Sunday that they had not yet determined whether those initials were on the bomb that killed Mr. Mosser.

The earliest victims of the attacks were airline executives. Those wounded in recent years have been scholars who have made significant advances in computer sciences, psychology and genetics.

Mr. Mosser, who was promoted to executive vice president earlier this year and recently was named general manager as well as Young & Rubicam, one of the world's

largest advertising firms, appears to be the first victim in advertising.

Mr. Mawn said investigators were examining the client list of Young & Rubicam and its public-relations subsidiary, Burson-Marsteller, for which Mr. Mosser was chief operating officer until his recent promotion.

Young & Rubicam has some technology clients, including Digital Equipment Corp. and Xerox. It also works for the U.S. Postal Service, Philip Morris, KFC, Kraft General Foods and some other conglomerates.

Investigators said one reason Mr. Mosser might also be linked to the other victims was that he was mentioned recently in The New York Times, at least three of the other victims, including the two last year, had been featured in articles in The Times that characterized them as leaders in their fields. An article describing Mr. Mosser's

## Unsteady Alliance, Derailed by Moscow

### Pushed by U.S. on Expansion And Bosnia, NATO Riles Russia

By Craig R. Whitney  
New York Times Service  
BONN — Two years ago, Andrei V. Kozirev, the Russian foreign minister, horrified a gathering of 53 European countries in Stockholm by announcing what he called "a correction in the course of Russian foreign policy."

very cautiously, in parallel with steps to prepare East European countries for membership in the European Union.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, the biggest European supporter of extending the zone of security and stability east-

Russia, he warned, saw a threat in the insistence of the European Union's military arm and NATO in making overtures to formerly Communist countries previously allied with Russia, and in Western military interference in Bosnia.

He demanded the lifting of economic sanctions against Serbia, which he said could count on the support of "great Russia." Moscow, he warned, would exercise its right to use economic and military intervention to preserve its interests in what he called the "post-imperial space" around it.

Mr. Kozirev then told his startled listeners that he did not really mean it — he was just trying to shock them into realizing what could happen if the West pushed Russia too hard and encouraged by people like Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy, the extremist nationalist leader.

But in the past week, President Boris N. Yeltsin has fulfilled much of Mr. Kozirev's dire prophecy, first warning President Bill Clinton in Budapest that NATO's attempts to bring East European nations into the alliance were creating a "cold peace" and then sending Russian troops to quell a Muslim rebellion in the Chechnya region of the Russian Republic.

Russia's new saber-rattling has alarmed European governments already shaken by their differences with Washington and each other on what to do about the war in Bosnia and how quickly to invite East European countries into the Western fold.

It has also increased doubt among many of them about the quality of American leadership of the alliance under the Clinton administration.

The Europeans have responded to the new assertiveness in Moscow with caution, giving East European leaders in Essen, Germany, last weekend no timetable for joining the Union.

A year ago, American foreign policy seemed to Europeans to be bending over backwards to ally Russian opposition to NATO's expansion by temporizing on membership for Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary and other countries that wanted to join.

So instead, last January, President Bill Clinton got the allies to agree to set up a "Partnership for Peace" that offered East European countries, Russia and other parts of the former Communist empire equal terms and put off the question of membership into the more distant future.

But over the last few months, Mr. Clinton's policy changed. NATO, he proposed, should at least tell the East Europeans what they need to do to qualify for eventual membership.

According to NATO diplomats, the Americans seemed to be acting precipitately, urging the Europeans to give the East Europeans an idea of what they needed to do by mid-1995.

Washington was riding roughshod over its allies, negotiating terms with the East Europeans and presenting NATO with accomplished facts instead of consulting with them, Bonn's ambassador to NATO, Hermann von Richthofen, complained in a telegram to his Foreign Ministry in November.

American officials said that the new proposal was explained in detail to Russian officials before Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher went to Brussels and agreed with the allies to decide on terms for prospective new members by the end of next year.

The allies did not decide which countries would qualify first or when to let any of them in, reflecting European concern that eastward expansion of NATO could only go ahead

#### NEWS ANALYSIS

ward, felt the dilemma particularly acutely. Germany could not forever remain at the eastern edge of "the West," he told fellow leaders, but extending Western security and economic stability eastward must also not create dangerous new divisions with Moscow.

If the allies thought they had squared this circle with their cautious invitation from Brussels on Dec. 1, Mr. Kozirev disabused them that evening, when he arrived to sign a package of agreements on increasing Russian military cooperation with NATO. He said that in view of the expansion plan just announced, he would not sign.

The Russian surprise unsettled an alliance already strained by the failure of American-led efforts to use NATO air strikes to stop the fighting in the United Nations "safe area" of Bosnia.

The European allies were also concerned about threats to their thousands of soldiers serving in the UN Protection Force that could come from a unilateral decision by Washington to lift the arms embargo for the Muslim-led Bosnian government, as advocated by Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the Republican leader, and other Republicans in Congress.

The Clinton administration had already shocked its allies by telling them in mid-November that, because of insistence from Congress, the United States would no longer take active military steps to enforce the NATO blockade of the Adriatic Sea against arms shipments to the Bosnians.

The British, French, and German foreign ministers met with Mr. Christopher and Mr. Kozirev in Brussels on Dec. 2 to urge a peaceful negotiated settlement of the war and reaffirm support for the UN military force in Bosnia until a settlement was achieved.

But within a few days, France and Britain had asked NATO to draw up military plans for helping them get their troops out of Bosnia, and Washington pledged up to 25,000 American ground troops if the UN was forced to fight its way out.

## RUSSIA: Fear of Long War

Continued from Page 1  
did not support the activities of civilians.

Similarly, in Dagestan, 59 Russian officers and men were captured near the Chechen border on Sunday in a firefight after a military convoy had been blocked and surrounded. Dagestan officials said the capture was also the work of local residents, and negotiated with them for the release of the soldiers, who had been distributed two or three to a family. At least four armored vehicles were captured and turned over to the Chechen militia.

Mr. Yeltsin remains in the hospital after an operation on his nose to repair the septum, damaged in a childhood incident. Mr. Zynganov accused him of "hiding" in the hospital and of making a mockery of Constitution Day by "launching a full-fledged invasion by Russian forces on Russian territory."

The holiday commemorates the passage last year of Russia's new constitution, which was passed after Mr. Yeltsin put an end to a parliamentary rebellion with tanks.

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## FRANCE: Bad Sign for EU Unity

Continued from Page 1  
vehicle for their own national ends, taking a page from the book of French conservatives who think of "Europe" as a means for French self-aggrandizement, mainly to compete with German interests.

Both of the conservative front-runners — Prime Minister Edouard Balladur and Jacques Chirac, leader of the Gaullist Rally for the Republic party — have warned to closer cooperation with Britain as a counterbalance to Germany.

But the timing could hardly be worse. Only Bonn seems to have the capacity for leadership, while London and other European capitals seem weak. The Clinton administration is pushing Britain to work with Germany to avoid fragmentation in post-Cold War Europe.

Paris has often oscillated between embracing the Germans — as de Gaulle did with Chancellor Konrad Adenauer in the 1960s — and striking up an entente cordiale with Britain — as President Georges Pompidou did with Edward Heath in the 1970s.

Mr. Delors prefers a Gaullist-sounding approach, arguing that France has enough assets to defend its interests in a partnership with Germany.

With his knowledge of Germany, Mr. Delors urged France

to be bold enough to agree to mutual concessions of sovereignty, forging a European superpower eventually capable of dealing on a more equal footing with the United States, Japan and Russia.

In trying to clear up any misunderstanding about his views in a television interview Sunday during which he announced his intention not to run, Mr. Delors said that Europe had become a "federation" in many senses. It is this "package deal" among governments, he said, that protects European Union programs such as farmers' subsidies that are popular in France.

The bitter attacks on his European views in recent weeks apparently contributed to the decision by Mr. Delors, who at 69 has never fought a brutal campaign, not to run.

Certainly, the Socialist Party's weakness was a factor. Associates said that he was repulsed by the prospect of having to clean up corruption that has mushroomed during President François Mitterrand's 14 years in office.

If the Socialists manage to come forward with new faces in a few years, a leading contender is likely to be the popular former labor minister, Martine Aubry, 44, Mr. Delors's daughter. This candidacy may well have hurt her career.

## Bosnians Seek Aid Of Islamic Conference

Reuters  
CASABLANCA, Morocco — Disputes between Arab states dogged preparations on Monday for an Islamic summit meeting in Morocco, but a Bosnian representative said he expected the meeting to take a strong line on Bosnia, possibly endorsing military aid.

As heads of state and government left home for the start of the meeting on Tuesday, foreign ministers had yet to take a stand on the Iraq-Kuwait conflict or decide on a request by Jordan that they recognize its role in Jerusalem.

The ministers of members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference had planned to finish their work on Sunday night. At a committee meeting Monday morning, the bitter memories of the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait and the Gulf War in 1991 came to the surface again, delegates said.

Iraq is lobbying the Muslim states to call for an end to United Nations sanctions, Kuwait and its Gulf allies, usually the dominant bloc in the Islamic Conference, say that Baghdad has not met all of its obligations under UN resolutions.

The delay has held up approval of a final text on Bosnia, but the Bosnian ambassador to the Maghreb states said he was confident the ministers would adopt a favorable resolution.

"It is a strong document," said the ambassador, Nerkuz Arifhodzic, referring to the draft resolution. "It foresees taking several actions in all directions — diplomatic, political and economic. I have no doubt it will meet with a very good response at the summit and help define a concrete and effective program of action."

The Islamic Conference and its members have consistently supported the Bosnian government diplomatically, repeatedly criticizing the Western powers which dominate the UN operation in the Balkans, but they have not done much to help the Bosnians on the battlefield.



Prime Minister Rafik Hariri of Lebanon, center left, being greeted Monday by Prime Minister Abdellatif Filali of Morocco on arrival in Casablanca for the Islamic Conference.

## In Tokyo, Rabin Sets Ties With Japan

The Associated Press  
TOKYO — Japan and Israel signed agreements Monday on expanding cultural and scientific exchanges as Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin began the first visit to Japan by an Israeli prime minister.

Israel is hoping that Mr. Rabin's three-day visit will improve economic ties with Japan now that the Palestinians and Jordanians have further eased their economic boycotts on Israel as part of moves toward peace in the Middle East.

Mr. Rabin, who will meet with Japanese business leaders during his visit, has brought economic advisers and businessmen with him.

Japan, heavily dependent on Arab oil, long observed the Arab boycott on Israel, but recently has been slowly warming to investment and trade. Tokyo sent its first economic mission to Israel in August 1993.

Mr. Rabin signed the agreement on scientific exchanges with Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama.

At the same ceremony, Foreign Minister Yohei Kono of Japan and the Israeli ambassador, Amos Ganan, signed an accord to increase exchanges among academics, students and artists.

Mr. Rabin will also meet with Japan's trade, foreign and finance ministers, senior politicians and the imperial family before leaving for South Korea on Wednesday.

## SUDAN: Odds on Peace at Track

Continued from Page 1  
race horses. When Sudan gained independence from Britain in 1956, horse racing was booming. There were two races a week. Expensive thoroughbreds were brought to Sudan from Europe and the United States to strengthen local bloodlines.

"When the British pulled out in 1956, most of them sold us their horses," said Ahmed Mekki Abdu, 87, the first governor of Khartoum after independence. "We continued much as before. The problems came with this Islamic government. You can't run a racetrack without gambling, or without a wealthy patron, as in the Gulf states, to maintain and fund the track. This Islamic law is what has led to the decline in the quality of racing in Sudan."

Sudanese jockeys and stable hands are often recruited by wealthy stables in the Gulf states because of their agility and knowledge. The only professional blacksmith in Khartoum died last year, and this season has seen a series of incidents in which horses have been flown off during races. The poor condition of the track, and aggressive jostling and bump-

ing by the riders, has also led to numerous accidents and the death of three champion jockeys in the last decade.

But this failed to dampen the excitement one recent afternoon at the track.

"It is El Maestro in the lead!" boomed the announcer's voice over the loudspeakers, "with Center coming up behind. El Maestro by five lengths. El Maestro winning, gaining, and El Maestro wins! Victory for El Maestro!"

As the glistering black horse swept past the finish line, with his jockey, in bright yellow racing colors, arched over his back, pandemonium erupted in the stands.

The result set off even more feverish activity among a small knot of men, clutching drink, in a grove of trees near the grandstands. The men, who work as illegal bookies, and face prison terms if caught, began unfolding pieces of paper inside their bags. Each slip was marked with the secret code name for one of the men in the stands, the predictions for each of the five races, and a small wave of bills. Those who had picked El Maestro in the fifth and final race of the day had done well.

## RWANDA: Seeds of Hope

Continued from Page 1  
percent of the food energy and protein in developing countries. Collection specimens — which are kept chilled or frozen in repositories to preserve them for as long as 100 years — contain hundreds of species that fit the Rwandan ecology and diet.

Seeds have been shipped from network centers to participating nurseries in Rwanda and surrounding countries, where they will be cultivated to produce more seed.

The final yield will be trucked into rural areas and distributed to farmers in 500-gram packets by relief agencies, including the Red Cross, CARE, Catholic Relief Service, and World Vision International. Financing is provided by the United States, Australia, Britain, Canada and Switzerland.

The effort is predicated on the assumption that some minimum stability will return to Rwandan society before the spring planting season. If so, and if the program succeeds, planners said, it will eliminate the need for international agencies to supply hundreds of thousands of tons of food next year.

## KOREA: Backing on Nuclear Pact

Continued from Page 1  
two days had "changed to some extent" his opinion of North Korea.

"I think they are desperately in need of foreign exchange, desperately in need of energy and in a transition of leadership, and as a consequence, they need assistance," he said.

The Republican legislator said he still was critical of the Geneva accord but that his criticism was "quite specific," directed at the clause that allows North Korea to put off inspections of two suspected nuclear waste sites until construction of the modern light-water nuclear reactors is well under way. That will be years from now and after the expenditure of about \$2 billion, he said.

But despite the misgivings, Mr. Murkowski apparently expressed his support for the agreement to North Korean officials.

"Both Senator Murkowski and I indicated that while we would have preferred some different provisions in terms of earlier inspections, the United States will comply with the agreement that we have signed," Mr. Simon said at the news conference.

The two senators flew to Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, from Beijing on Sunday aboard the first American military plane to fly into North Korea since the end of the Korean War in 1953. They drove into South Korea on Monday through the border village of Panmunjom.

But the American lawmakers were not granted an audience with the exclusive Kim Jong Il, who is believed to be the leader of North Korea although he has not officially been named the head of state.

## PENTIUM: IBM Stops Computers With Flawed Chip

Continued from Page 1  
chips, IBM has joined with Apple Computer and Motorola to create the PowerPC, a rival to the Pentium. Apple already has a line of well-received Macintosh computers based on the PowerPC, and IBM is planning to introduce its own models next year. Asked if this was a factor in its review of the Pentium, an IBM spokesman replied, "Nonsense."

The accusation was contained in an IBM press release quoting G. Richard Thoman, senior vice president in charge of IBM's PC business, as saying that his customers had expressed concern and that IBM's tests had shown "the risk of error is significantly higher than

previously thought and warrants today's actions."

Andrew Grove, president of Intel, conceded that computers could be set up to force the error in the same way that "if you know where a meteor will land, you can go there and get it."

An Intel spokesman added that the only user who had actually reported an error to the company was a mathematician at Lynchburg College in Virginia who was running his computer 24 hours a day to calculate prime numbers, a truly number-crunching task.

The real question, Intel reminded analysts on Wall Street, is how many calculations a user expects to make. Intel's tests made thousands, while IBM's

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Australia (English)	006-551-110	Egypt	356-677	Korea (Daejeon)	0082-12	Poland	00104-800-113	U.S.A.	1-800-877-8000
Australia (Telnet)	1-800-481-577	Egypt (all other)	002-566-677	Kuwait	965-777	Portugal	00351-21-477	U.S.A.	1-800-877-8000
Bahamas	002-202-016	Finland	0035-000-1	Laos	855-977	Romania	1-800-877-8000	U.S.A.	1-800-877-8000
Bahamas (Telnet)	1-800-389-2111	France	0033-1-4234	Latvia	371-677	Russia (Moscow)	007-495-0877	U.S.A.	1-800-877-8000
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Belize	558	Greece	00354-1-411	Lithuania	370-111	Saudi Arabia	00966-11-111	U.S.A.	1-800-877-8000
Belize (Telnet)	1-800-423-0877	Hong Kong	00852-1-111	Luxembourg	352-111	Senegal	221-111	U.S.A.	1-800-877-8000
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Chile	0056-111	Kuwait	965-777	Russia (all other)	007-495-0877	Togo	228-111	U.S.A.	1-800-877-8000
China (English)	0086-111	Laos	855-977	Saudi Arabia	00966-11-111	Togo (Telnet)	228-111	U.S.A.	1-800-877-8000
China (Telnet)	0086-111	Lebanon	961-233	Senegal	221-111	Tunisia	216-111	U.S.A.	1-800-877-8000
Colombia (English)	0057-111	Lithuania	370-111	Sierra Leone	232-111	Turkey	0090-111	U.S.A.	1-800-877-8000
Colombia (Telnet)	0057-111	Latvia	371-677	South Africa	27-111	U.S.A.	1-800-877-8000	U.S.A.	1-800-877-8000
Costa Rica	00506-111	Lebanon	961-233	Spain	34-111	U.S.A.	1-800-877-8000	U.S.A.	1-800-877-8000
Croatia	00385-111	Lithuania	370-111	Sweden	46-111	U.S.A.	1-800-877-8000	U.S.A.	1-800-877-8000

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The Oldham touch, clockwise from top left: Slip dress with Chinese flower embroidery; boot with rhinestone-studded heel; Oldham in his SoHo boutique; Oldham's snakeskin print in a halter dress and a suit.

Christopher Moore

## Oldham's Munich Connection

By Suzy Menkes  
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — There will be no drag queens on the runway — but a confetti shower of color — when Todd Oldham consummates his fashion marriage with Escada in Munich on Saturday.

When this unlikely alliance was announced in October, the general reaction was astonishment. Oldham, the New Age American designer as artistic director of the industrial giant Escada? From a close-knit family business in Texas to a high-tech fashion house in Munich? A vegetarian, animal-friendly designer in the German mink-and-glitz belt? Was it a joke — like the witty prints and transvestite takes on Oldham's runways? Or for real?

"I still laugh when I think about it — it is a very unusual pairing," admits Oldham. "I design with a pencil — I don't have a computer. But what interest me is the technology — I can't imagine that anyone has more than Escada. And in three days in design meetings I never heard the word 'no.' I want to find out what it all is and then say 'let's make it like human hands' — when mistakes are the gateway to invention."

The first seeds of Oldham's collaboration have been planted in the fall/winter 1995 show — two hours long — for Escada executives Saturday. The collection will be publicly unveiled in Düsseldorf on Feb. 5. Color is the link between the 32-year-old designer and the \$1-billion-a-year Escada, whose co-founder Margaretha Ley died in 1992. Inspired by a peripatetic childhood between Tehran and his native Texas, Oldham serves up a feast of color, with rich patterns and ornamentation on sharp, sexy modern clothes.

"I am very much not afraid of color," says Oldham whose paintings have been exhibited at a New York gallery since he moved to the city from Dallas five years ago.

"When I started painting I began to think about the vibrations of color, how it speaks to you, the way antifreeze sits on the street at five o'clock when the sun is setting," he says. "I am partially colorblind, so pinks, oranges and browns go wild in my eyes. In Dallas, there is an amazing blue sky and something different about the light. A friend and I were on the beach, with that sky and clouds like cotton balls, and we stood up clapping."

The applause and cheers that make every Oldham show a downtown happening recognize his joie de vivre. That comes both in the vivid prints and in the runway

presentations, which include the transvestite Billy Erb and Amazonian models whom Oldham describes as "amplified visions of iconic women."

There is, he says, a great deal of the Southern in his designs, adding that "drag queens and Southern women have a lot in common — a deep appreciation of makeup and a desire to push things over the top."

But for all the razzmatazz of Oldham's work, his spring/summer collection also had simple clothes: shapely slip dresses on

Karl Lagerfeld, he believes, has the genius to conduct a fashion orchestra.

Oldham seems uncomfortable with the idea of a life devoted to fashion, describing his career as "a fun indulgence, a fantasy, no one needs it." It seems symbolic of his attitude that he wears for preference a thrift shop sweater and recycled 1940s jeans.

His many other interests include support of animal rights activists at PETA (People for Ethical Treatment of Animals) and raising money for AIDS and to help the pets of sick people. One of his current projects is to direct a pro-veggie TV film featuring "militant carrots."

The new Todd Oldham boutique on Wooster Street in SoHo is expressive of his personality — and his handy skills. The decor has a varnished floor papered with leaves from old books and scattered with rag rugs; changing rooms swagged with velvet drapes and pasted with pages from encyclopedias of birds and flora, a mosaic counter of ceramic bits and pieces, and a chandelier made out of junk, including an empty toilet-freshener holder.

Oldham's play school ability to make things out of scraps was learned in the childhood when the siblings gathered round a craft table and "friends were our family." His handicraft ideas have made him a minor celebrity on MTV, and Ley is attracted by Oldham's ability to communicate — especially with a young generation.

The business is self-financed and the clothes with their 12-color silk-screen prints and hand-embellishments inevitably sell so expensively that Oldham says he "cringes at every price tag." Yet he insists that he thinks primarily about the "reality of clothes."

HE starts designing by sketching — but never people. His inspiration may come from shape, but is "most often an idea about fabric" that then grows into a "giant ball of everything." His fashion hero, he says, is "Christian Lacroix — I worship at his shrine because you see that what he does comes from the heart."

For all the brash sophistication of the Oldham look, family roots go deep — back to Texas, where he first worked as a fitter in a Ralph Lauren store, and to the natural elegance of his mother, who works in the company. Above all, there was the example of his ebullient grandmother.

"She taught me the joy of paradox," he says. "She would say 'What do you mean, it doesn't go together. I'm wearing it!'"

## Fashion's Retro Take on Movies

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A hundred years of movies have projected indelible fashion images: Jean Harlow's shiny screen goddess silhouette; Veronica Lake's waterfall of a hairdo; the curvaceous sheath dress of Marilyn Monroe; the bionic bosom of Jane Fonda's Barbarella.

And, most potent of all, Marlene Dietrich's dark slash of a mouth, her penciled, arched brows and louche stance in a man's tuxedo.

There she is again in graphic black and white on the cover of French Vogue, lips looming in the lens. Except that it is not a still from an old movie, but an homage to the centenary of cinema — model Karen Mulder in yet another take on retro fashion.

The entire issue is devoted to re-creating or recalling film scenarios of the past with clothes of the present, in takes on Dietrich, Rita Hayworth and Ava Gardner, to Jean Renoir's "La Règle du Jeu" by photographer Mario Testino (clothes by Martin Margiela, Ralph Lauren and Prada). Cut to "Blade Runner" — fast-forward in a 1990s cyberspace scenario, as photographer David LaChapelle shoots the shiny clothes of Gianni Versace and Karl Lagerfeld.

The most telling thing about the issue — which also has a charming article by Jeanne Moreau and portraits of male movie stars — is the captions to the pictures — those lists in tiny print of where the clothes come from. There is a fleeting mention of an antique store for a belt or a prop. But just about every single item of clothing is modern.

What's modern? Not this Chanel belted tweed coat re-creating the 1940s; not even the shiny vinyls going back to 1960s futurism. It is easy to do a streamlined pantsuit by Jil Sander or Yohji Yamamoto à la Dietrich with sleek hair and solid makeup. It is simpler still to portray Claudia Schiffer as Brigitte Bardot. But the fact is that so-called current fashion, like the cinema, seems to be reviewing the 20th century. It has at least one mascaraed eye on the past.

Joan Juliet Buck, editor-in-chief of Vogue and a former movie critic, believes she has found a link between fashion and film — and one that explains the retrospective focus of current design.

"Movies have stopped time and made everything simultaneous, because we have access to movies of the entire century," she says.

"We can access every female dream and every male-on-scene. It is not just that everyone looks at old fashion magazines, but they are looking at old movies and their images of femininity as our dream images."

Buck sees fashion and movies

as the twin "compensations" of the 20th century. It is true that the fashion images from the 1930s of mermaid dresses with fishtails of fabric, or 1950s sheaths too tight to sit down in, were part of the escapism of the movies of their eras. Yet some approximation to celluloid style came through as genuine fashion worn by women, if not on the street, at least in grand hotels or night clubs.

NOW films tend to promote a gritty realism (not least in dress), while designer fashion has taken on the cinema's former role as the focus of dreams. It was brilliant of Buck to cast the supermodels as movie stars, for that is what they have become: visions of glamour and sexual potency as far removed from ordinary life as visions on the Silver Screen. Now that the models prance out on near every channel, it is not fanciful to imagine that these minifilms of runway shows could become classics in an image bank, to be accessed in the future.

So while the streets are filled

with a practical uniform of track pants and trouser suits, producing a sartorial merging of the sexes, on designer runways, fashion has never been more over the-top glamorous. The stiletto heel — the symbol of the screen star prancing out in a stretch limousine — is an icon of glamour that magazines have now put on a pedestal, while the masses tramp about in sneakers.

The clash of reality and fantasy was expressed at the party thrown by Vogue in a Pathe cinema complex to launch the fashion-and-cinema issue. While screenings of miniseries offered Marlon Brando or Monroe, the fashion crowd milled about in ordinary (read black) evening outfits untouched by the current vogue for glamour. Cut! Here comes Karen Mulder, in a slinky Hayworth dress cropped to a 1990s mini, Veronica Lake hair, Dietrich eyebrows and Monroe high heels. Sampling the cinema images of the century is the height of fashion now.

Suzy Menkes

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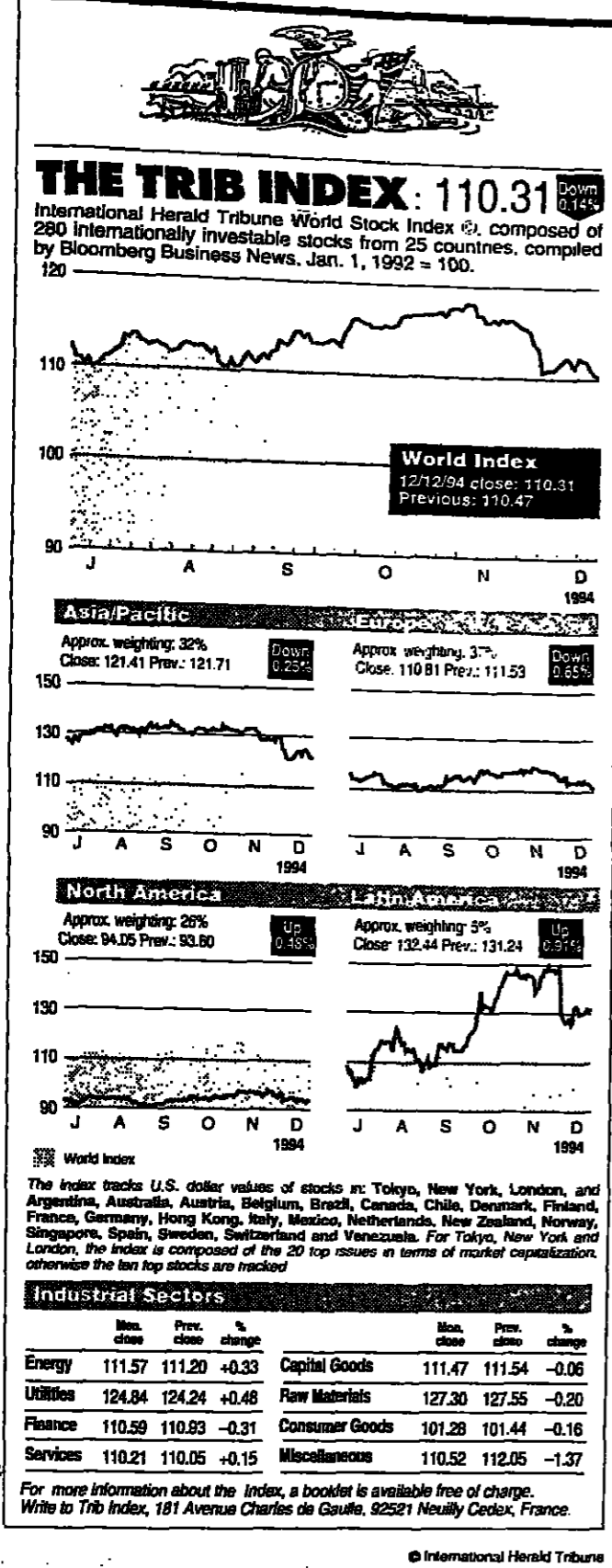
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## U.S. Gets Glass Pact In Japan

2 Countries Agree On Market Access

By David E. Sanger  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials said Monday that an agreement had finally been reached on assuring American companies access to Japan's flat-glass market, one of the most closed and cartel-dominated industries in the country and a constant source of friction over several years of negotiations.

Even Japan's Fair Trade Commission has denounced the Japanese glass industry in recent years as an example of a closed distribution system that locks out foreign competition and keeps prices artificially high.

Three Japanese makers account for 95 percent of the market, and one firm, Asahi Glass, controls about half of all sales.

But under an agreement reached Friday, three months after the two countries agreed in principle to resolve the problem, Japan will issue detailed annual reports on the extent to which Japanese glass distributors sell imported flat glass made by companies other than their own American subsidiaries.

The government has also agreed to promote the use of insulated and safety glass, a major concession because almost no double-paneled glass is used in Japan, despite the country's insistence on other forms of energy conservation.

Aides to Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative, said the agreement set an important precedent: For the first time, the Japanese government has agreed to monitor a *keiretsu*, or a grouping of Japanese firms that hold each other's stock and chiefly buy each other's products, to assure that outside firms are not discriminated against.

## Merrill Hits a Big Snag

### A Banner Year — Until Orange County

By Laurence Zuckerman  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a year when most of its Wall Street rivals have been reeling from tumbling earnings, Merrill Lynch & Co. is on track to log its second most profitable year ever.

Having escaped the large trading losses suffered by rivals such as Salomon Inc., Goldman Sachs & Co. and Morgan Stanley & Co. when interest rates began rising in February, Merrill, the largest American brokerage and investment bank, continued to rack up profits and became the darling of securities industry stock analysts.

Then came Orange County.

Since news of Merrill's heavy involvement underwriting and bankrolling a large part of the highly leveraged portfolio that forced the California county into bankruptcy protection last week, the company's stock has plunged. Lawsuits are piling up, and Merrill is under investigation by federal and state regulators.

Though it remains to be seen what the company's liability will be, at the least Merrill faces years of litigation that could end up costing it millions of dollars.

Even so, with what is known so far, few securities analysts and industry executives said they believed that the potential payouts threaten the future of Merrill, which had \$16.5 billion in revenue last year.

[The Securities and Exchange Commission said Monday that about a dozen fund companies had received permission to protect about 20 money-market funds from investment losses related to the Orange County bankruptcy, Bloomberg Business News reported from Washington.]

[The fund companies requested approval from the SEC to take one of three steps. One

## Doubtful Debts Of State Firms Hit China Banks

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — China's state-owned enterprises may be unable to repay debts totaling 1 trillion yuan (\$117 billion), equivalent to 40 percent of the country's bank loans, the official Economic Information Daily reported Monday.

The paper cited Zhao Hui-kuan, secretary general of the China Monetary Society, which is not part of the government.

Mr. Zhao said state-owned enterprises now rely on bank credit for 80 percent of their working capital. Working capital is the money companies use for day-to-day operations.

He said the companies' debt burden was hindering the ability of government banks to act as real commercial banks.

If the banks continue to hold such a large amount of doubtful debt, the chances of their being privatized successfully are slim. Spinning the debt off into separate units would make the banks much smaller and less attractive to potential investors.

China's largest banks often operate as a second finance ministry, lending out money according to the directions of Beijing.

About 44 percent of state companies posted losses in the first nine months of the year, despite receiving low-interest loans.

Mr. Zhao said the loan problem could be eased if companies transferred shares to banks in exchange for writing off unpayable debts.

Separately, The Economist Intelligence Unit, an economic research group, cut China's credit rating to "C" from "B." The company said a protracted power struggle about who would succeed Deng Xiaoping, China's 90-year-old leader, is paralyzing economic policy.

China's Inflation Cools

The State Statistics Bureau reported that inflation in 35 major Chinese cities slowed in November to an annual rate of 24.9 percent, compared with 27.0 percent in October.

"These are encouraging numbers," said Elizabeth Cheng, head of China research at James Capel Asia. "We were expecting some signs of a slow down, and it's happening on schedule."

## AT&T Targets Business Sector With Unisource Deal

By Tom Buerkle  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — AT&T Corp. will announce Tuesday a joint venture with Unisource NV, the European consortium, in a deal that will turn up the competition in the \$10 billion global market for corporate telecommunications services, sources at the companies said Monday.

The deal will add significant muscle to the partners' existing marketing alliance and lock in their cooperation amid a global scramble for partners.

British Telecommunications PLC paid \$4.3 billion for 20 percent of MCI Communications Corp. earlier this year, while France Telecom and Deutsche Telekom have married their international business under the name Atlas and bid \$4.2 billion for 20 percent of Sprint Corp.

"We want to send a clear message to business customers that we will be providing seamless global services to wherever the customer is," a source at AT&T said.

The venture will be owned 40 percent by AT&T and 60 percent by Unisource, which is owned by the Dutch phone company KPN, Telia of Sweden and Swiss Telecom PTI and groups their international business. Unisource will shortly take in Spain's Telefonica.

The partners' investment in the venture will be substantial but less than the \$1 billion that British Telecom and MCI have committed to Concert, their vehicle for serving the global corporate market, the source said.

AT&T has said it would spend as much as \$350 million on a European venture.

The venture, like Concert and Atlas, targets the fast-growing business of providing virtual private networks to multinationals, a kind of one-stop shopping that allows companies to make phone calls or send data between, say, Frankfurt and Chicago as easily as they now do within their head offices.

Unisource has been cooperating since early this year with AT&T's World Partners, a global marketing and traffic-sharing alliance that also includes KDD of Japan and Singapore Telecom.

## Thinking Ahead / Commentary

### President Clinton's Shameful Sellout

By Reginald Dale  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — With friends like Bill Clinton, you don't need enemies. That is the bitter experience of officials at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, which the Clinton administration pledged to revitalize under dynamic new leadership.

Instead, Washington has given it a contemptuous kick in the teeth. Thanks to a shameful sellout by Mr. Clinton, the OECD has been told that for the foreseeable future it will be effectively marginalized.

That is the result of a shabby back-room deal between France and Canada to share the organization's leadership between two flawed candidates for whom few feel any enthusiasm — a deal the United States first adamantly opposed then meekly accepted.

Apparently to humor Jean Chrétien, the Canadian prime minister, Mr. Clinton agreed that outgoing Secretary General Jean-Claude Paye of France would stay on for 18 months, to be followed by Donald Johnston, an obscure Canadian politician, for the next five years. As a senior OECD official ruefully put it last week, "we will have a lame duck followed by a dead duck."

This is a disaster for the OECD, which needs inspiring leadership to pioneer a new policy-shaping role in the global economy, but is now totally demoralized. It is also a terrible omen for the out-

come of a similar tug-of-war between Europe and the United States over who will head the new World Trade Organization due to start work in Geneva next month.

It's not all Washington's fault. By insisting on keeping Mr. Paye, France prevented the emergence of a more widely acceptable European candidate. Canada should have fielded a stronger choice.

But it is particularly galling for the OECD that no other government cared enough to come to its rescue by vetoing

It is irresponsible for the United States and Europe to mark the birth of the new trade order with feuding.

the Franco-Canadian pact and demanding a better solution. Nor has a single voice been raised in the United States to protest a deal which achieves the opposite of Washington's professed objectives.

For months Washington swore that there was no way it would extend Mr. Paye's mandate beyond the end of September, not even for fifteen seconds.

Now Mr. Clinton's flip-flop has cut the ground from under the feet of U.S. officials who will have to deal with Mr. Paye for the next 18 months, and deeply embarrassed the Japanese, whom Washington had persuaded to gang up against him.

Mr. Clinton also has lessened his

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## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	USD	DEM	GBP	JPY	CHF	HKD	SGD	THB	INR
Australian dollar	1.32	2.25	1.19	1.07	0.87	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
British pound	0.75	1.31	1.00	0.79	0.63	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79
Canadian dollar	0.71	1.25	0.95	0.75	0.60	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
French franc	6.55	12.36	9.37	7.46	6.00	7.46	7.46	7.46	7.46
German mark	1.93	3.66	2.75	2.18	1.75	2.18	2.18	2.18	2.18
Italian lira	2036	3936	2936	2336	1836	2336	2336	2336	2336
Japanese yen	106	200	150	120	95	120	120	120	120
New Zealand dollar	0.69	1.25	0.95	0.75	0.60	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Portuguese escudo	200	380	280	220	170	220	220	220	220
Spanish peseta	166	316	236	186	146	186	186	186	186
Swedish krona	8.46	16.06	12.06	9.66	7.66	9.66	9.66	9.66	9.66
Swiss franc	1.48	2.81	2.11	1.66	1.31	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66
Taiwan dollar	24.6	46.6	34.6	27.6	21.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6
Thai baht	5.5	10.6	7.9	6.3	5.0	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
US dollar	1.00	1.93	0.75	1.06	0.63	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Yen	0.0094	0.018	0.007	0.005	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	10 years
Australian dollar	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
British pound	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Canadian dollar	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
French franc	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
German mark	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Italian lira	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Japanese yen	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
New Zealand dollar	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Portuguese escudo	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Spanish peseta	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Swedish krona	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Swiss franc	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Taiwan dollar	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Thai baht	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
US dollar	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Yen	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50

Key Money Rates									
	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	10 years
Australian dollar	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
British pound	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Canadian dollar	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
French franc	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
German mark	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Italian lira	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Japanese yen	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
New Zealand dollar	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Portuguese escudo	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Spanish peseta	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Swedish krona	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Swiss franc	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Taiwan dollar	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Thai baht	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
US dollar	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Yen	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50

Forward Rates									
	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	10 years
Australian dollar	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
British pound	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Canadian dollar	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
French franc	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
German mark	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Italian lira	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Japanese yen	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
New Zealand dollar	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Portuguese escudo	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Spanish peseta	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Swedish krona	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Swiss franc	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Taiwan dollar	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Thai baht	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
US dollar	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50
Yen	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50



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EUROPE

# Lira Tumbles to New Low

## Berlusconi's Growing Woes Chill Markets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN — The Italian lira tumbled to a record low against the Deutsche mark on Monday amid concern about the stability of Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's coalition government.

The lira fell as low as 1,040.48 per mark, compared with a previous historic low of 1,038.9 set on Nov. 25. The German currency fetched 1,038.3 lire at the fixing in Frankfurt, up from 1,030.5 lire in early trading and 1,034.6 on Friday.

Concern that Mr. Berlusconi's government will soon fall has grown as members of his three-party coalition have become more equivocal about their support.

Such speculation has deterred investors from buying Italian assets and the Milan Mibtel index of shares tumbled 2.88 percent, to 9,289 points. Government bonds prices also fell sharply.

The lira seems to be sliding inexorably towards an abyss, said Ian Amstad, analyst at

Bankers Trust. "The fear is that no one knows what will happen to fiscal policy if the government collapses."

A 1995 deficit-cutting budget, which was initially presented as a test of the government's credibility with financial markets, must be passed by Parliament by Dec. 31.

"People are scared that there is nobody in command. They just do not see a clear end to the story," said Alberto Rolla, with the Milan brokerage of Milla & Co.

Roberto Maroni, the minister of the interior and a Northern League member, said he could foresee a "different government, a different parliamentary majority with different leadership" in the near future, according to reports in Italian newspapers.

Mr. Maroni's remarks fueled talk that rifts are developing in the coalition government that could lead to its downfall.

Umberto Bossi, leader of the Northern League, has repeatedly

threatened to leave the government and form a new one. (Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP)

### Paris Markets Slump

French markets were unnerfed on Monday by the weekend announcement from Jacques Delors, a Socialist and president of the European Commission, that he would not run for the French presidency next year, according to a Reuters dispatch from Paris.

The franc weakened to about 3,439 DM on Friday, bonds tumbled and shares closed at their lowest level for three weeks.

Financial analysts said investors were nervous about the sudden switch Mr. Delors' decision means in the tone of the election campaign. Since Mr. Delors was the only credible Socialist candidate, a battle for the presidency is now likely to take place within the heart of the ruling center-right coalition.

# Mallinckrodt Retires

## As Head of Schroders

LONDON — George Mallinckrodt, who transformed Schroders PLC from a boutique securities firm into one of Britain's largest companies, said he would retire as chairman in May.

Win Bischoff, who has been chief executive of the London-based securities house since 1984, will succeed him.

Sticking to its policy of cultivating in-house talent, the 176-year-old firm also is promoting eight executives. The developments mark the passing of Schroders' old guard and continue the shift toward a new generation of executives in the City of London.

This new structure enables us to benefit from the considerable senior management experience and expertise built up over the years, while giving the next generation of managers full opportunities to develop their own specific areas of responsibility," Mr. Mallinckrodt said.

The chairman, who joined Schroders in New York in 1954, said the changes recognized "the evolution that has taken place within the Schroder group over recent years."

Mr. Mallinckrodt will remain on Schroders' board in the largely honorary post of president.

Since 1984, when Mr. Bischoff and Mr. Mallinckrodt took the helm of a firm worth less than £100 million (\$156 million), Schroders has become a diversified securities house with three key profit centers: investment banking, asset management and its treasury division. Corporate lending, which once used 80 percent of Schroders' capital, now uses just 20 percent.

After more than four years of negotiations, Schroders in July bought the remaining 50 percent of its U.S. investment-banking affiliate, Wertheim Schroder & Co., in a drive to expand its worldwide business.

For Schroders, which entered the U.S. market in 1840, sold bonds for Southern states before the Civil War and then financed the railroads' westward expansion, the full acquisition of Wertheim was designed to put Schroders on a more equal footing with U.S. rivals such as Merrill Lynch & Co. and Goldman, Sachs & Co.

By concentrating on fund management, corporate finance, and trading in government securities, while other firms opted to become full-service investment houses after Britain deregulated markets in 1986, Mr. Mallinckrodt and Mr. Bischoff have kept Schroders focused and profitable.

While many of the company's rivals increased their profit last year with quick, and sometimes fleeting, income from trading securities and currencies, Schroders powered ahead because of investment banking and asset management. Last year, Schroder Investment Management, the firm's fund management arm, saw its funds under management swell 47 percent, to £52.9 billion.

# Chairman Of Roussel Resigns Abruptly

Bloomberg Business News

PARIS — After just a year as chairman of the executive committee at Roussel Uclaf SA, Ernst-Günter Afting announced that he would quit at the end of January for personal reasons, company executives said Monday.

Mr. Afting, 52, will be replaced by 57-year-old Jean-Pierre Godard. Mr. Godard will retain his current post as head of the pharmaceutical division of Hoechst AG, Roussel Uclaf's German parent company.

Felicitas Feick, a spokeswoman for Hoechst, said Mr. Afting resigned for "personal reasons."

"We didn't ask him to resign," Ms. Feick said. "It was his decision."

As executive committee chairman, Mr. Afting was effectively chief executive officer, but he reported to Edouard Sakiz, Roussel's supervisory board chairman who wields considerable power after 28 years with the company.

One of Mr. Godard's new duties will be to head a new management committee covering both Hoechst and Roussel, company executives said.

Roussel and Hoechst are trying to forge closer cooperation between their pharmaceutical operations.

Although Hoechst has owned a majority stake in Roussel since the mid-1970s, the two companies have mostly operated separately.

## Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 index	Paris CAC 40
2200	3000	2200
2100	2900	2100
2000	2800	2000
1900	2700	1900
1800	2600	1800
1700	2500	1700
1600	2400	1600
1500	2300	1500
1400	2200	1400
1300	2100	1300
1200	2000	1200
1100	1900	1100
1000	1800	1000
900	1700	900
800	1600	800
700	1500	700
600	1400	600
500	1300	500
400	1200	400
300	1100	300
200	1000	200
100	900	100
0	800	0

Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	AEX	404.49	406.32	-0.45
Brussels	Stock Index	7,188.88	7,226.62	-0.52
Frankfurt	DAX	2,024.82	2,028.33	-0.17
Frankfurt	FAZ	764.71	763.78	+0.12
Helsinki	HEX	1,813.84	1,838.72	-1.35
London	Financial Times 30	2,265.90	2,293.50	-1.20
London	FTSE 100	2,943.40	2,977.30	-1.14
Madrid	General Index	300.69	301.85	-0.38
Milan	MIBTEL	9,289.00	9,564.00	-2.88
Paris	CAC 40	1,919.32	1,936.99	-0.91
Stockholm	Afaersvaerden	1,826.25	1,834.95	-0.47
Vienna	ATX index	1,030.90	1,033.78	-0.28
Zurich	SBS	908.91	912.24	-0.37

## Very briefly:

- Spain's unemployment rate rose despite a budding economic recovery to 16.79 percent in November from 16.72 percent in October, the National Employment Institute said.
- Sweden's jobless rate fell to 7.2 percent in November from 7.3 percent in October, prompting speculation that the central bank might raise interest rates at its meeting Thursday.
- French consumer prices were unchanged in November from October despite an increase in the price of tobacco, according to provisional figures.
- Volkswagen AG said results at its troubled Spanish unit SEAT SA would improve further in 1995 as a result of better earnings and cost-cutting measures.
- Lombard PLC's joint chief executive, Dieter Bock, said he would consider cutting his holding in the company to 10 percent "if the price is right." He currently holds 18.8 percent.
- SGS-Thomson Microelectronics NV said it was planning a share issue that may take place "in the next 18 to 24 months."
- Kenya, seeking to clean up its image for investors, said it would allow foreign investment on its stock exchange.
- The European Investment Bank said it was lending 35 billion pesetas (\$264 million) so that Ford Espana SA can equip a new engine production line at its plant near Valencia.
- Empresa Nacional de Electricidad SA of Spain confirmed that it planned to pay a 1994 gross interim dividend of 73 pesetas, up from 66 pesetas a year earlier.
- LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton SA, the French maker of luxury goods, said it would achieve its objective of a 20 percent increase in net profit in 1994. It posted profit of 3.75 billion francs (\$691 million) last year.
- Great Britain's Tourist Board said that visitors to England for this year's 50th anniversary celebrations of the D-Day invasion spent £40 million (\$62.4 million).
- Oslo's stock exchange said that its director, Erik Jarve, has been dismissed after the discovery of alleged irregularities involving "a mixture of private economy and the economy of the bourse."

# 2 British Utilities Report Large Rise In First-Half Profit

LONDON — Two of Britain's privatized regional electricity companies, Eastern Group PLC and Northern Electric PLC, reported Monday first-half results that outshone even the most optimistic forecasts.

Eastern Group, Britain's largest regional utility which serves more than 3 million customers, said pretax profit in the six months to Sept. 30 had risen 27 percent, to £98.1 million (\$153 million). The dividend was raised 25 percent to 8.25 pence.

The smaller Northern Electric, whose shares have been surging recently amid market talk that there may be a bid for it in the offing, said half-year pretax profit had risen 20.5 percent, to £63.4 million, and the dividend was raised almost 30 percent, to 9.6 pence.

Eastern, which promised to give domestic and small-business customers a rebate of up to £12 each, said operating costs in its main electricity-distribution business had fallen 7 percent in real terms.

Northern Electric said earnings would rise further in the second half, after the company bought back 10 percent of its shares for cancellation, reducing the number of shares in issue.

# Producer Prices Up in U.K., Raising Fears of Inflation

LONDON — Nonadjusted producer output prices in Britain, a key inflation indicator that measures the cost of goods leaving factories, rose 0.1 percent in November.

Input prices paid by manufacturers for raw materials and fuel rose 2.4 percent in November after adjusting for seasonal variations, the Central Statistical Office said Monday.

The monthly increase partly reflects a seasonal rise in the price of electricity paid by manufacturing companies, a government official said. "In the past year there have been rises in the prices of most categories of imported materials."

Recent increases in raw milk prices added 0.4 percentage point to the overall index.

Stock and government bond prices fell as the report raised concern that the increase in interest rates in Britain this month may not have been enough to dampen inflation. The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100 index of leading British shares closed 33.9 points lower at 2,943.4, its sixth fall in past eight sessions.

"People are saying there are more interest-rate rises to come here and in the U.S.," said Christopher Clark, strategist at Credit Lyonnais Laing Securities Ltd. "So we can't seem to get out of this bearish phase."

# Mortgage Loans Buoy Vereinsbank

MUNICH — Bayerische Vereinsbank AG said Monday its operating profit declined 2.2 percent in the first 10 months of the year, to 900.8 million Deutsche marks (\$570 million), and that a surge in mortgage lending had helped offset a sharp drop in trading income.

Germany's three largest commercial banks — Deutsche Bank AG, Dresdner Bank AG, and Commerzbank AG — recently reported larger drops in

10-month operating profit, varying from 15 percent to 27 percent.

Vereinsbank voiced confidence about results for the full year. "Despite continuing uncertainty on financial markets, we expect to have a satisfactory result overall for 1994," it said.

The bank eked out 5.8 million DM in net income from trading, down dramatically from 241.1 million DM in the year-earlier period, but up from

# NYSE Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Latest Cls
120	110	IBM	3.20	4.0	15.0	120	110	115.00
140	130	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15.0	140	130	135.00
160	150	Apple	0.00	0.0	15.0	160	150	155.00
180	170	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15.0	180	170	175.00
200	190	Sun	0.00	0.0	15.0	200	190	195.00
220	210	Novell	0.00	0.0	15.0	220	210	215.00
240	230	Lotus	0.00	0.0	15.0	240	230	235.00
260	250	Intuit	0.00	0.0	15.0	260	250	255.00
280	270	Adobe	0.00	0.0	15.0	280	270	275.00
300	290	Autodesk	0.00	0.0	15.0	300	290	295.00
320	310	Parsons	0.00	0.0	15.0	320	310	315.00
340	330	Beaumont	0.00	0.0	15.0	340	330	335.00
360	350	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	360	350	355.00
380	370	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	380	370	375.00
400	390	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	400	390	395.00
420	410	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	420	410	415.00
440	430	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	440	430	435.00
460	450	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	460	450	455.00
480	470	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	480	470	475.00
500	490	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	500	490	495.00
520	510	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	520	510	515.00
540	530	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	540	530	535.00
560	550	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	560	550	555.00
580	570	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	580	570	575.00
600	590	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	600	590	595.00
620	610	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	620	610	615.00
640	630	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	640	630	635.00
660	650	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	660	650	655.00
680	670	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	680	670	675.00
700	690	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	700	690	695.00
720	710	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	720	710	715.00
740	730	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	740	730	735.00
760	750	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	760	750	755.00
780	770	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	780	770	775.00
800	790	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	800	790	795.00
820	810	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	820	810	815.00
840	830	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	840	830	835.00
860	850	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	860	850	855.00
880	870	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	880	870	875.00
900	890	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	900	890	895.00
920	910	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	920	910	915.00
940	930	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	940	930	935.00
960	950	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	960	950	955.00
980	970	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	980	970	975.00
1000	990	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	1000	990	995.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Latest Cls
120	110	IBM	3.20	4.0	15.0	120	110	115.00
140	130	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15.0	140	130	135.00
160	150	Apple	0.00	0.0	15.0	160	150	155.00
180	170	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15.0	180	170	175.00
200	190	Sun	0.00	0.0	15.0	200	190	195.00
220	210	Novell	0.00	0.0	15.0	220	210	215.00
240	230	Lotus	0.00	0.0	15.0	240	230	235.00
260	250	Intuit	0.00	0.0	15.0	260	250	255.00
280	270	Adobe	0.00	0.0	15.0	280	270	275.00
300	290	Autodesk	0.00	0.0	15.0	300	290	295.00
320	310	Parsons	0.00	0.0	15.0	320	310	315.00
340	330	Beaumont	0.00	0.0	15.0	340	330	335.00
360	350	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	360	350	355.00
380	370	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	380	370	375.00
400	390	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	400	390	395.00
420	410	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	420	410	415.00
440	430	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	440	430	435.00
460	450	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	460	450	455.00
480	470	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	480	470	475.00
500	490	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	500	490	495.00
520	510	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	520	510	515.00
540	530	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	540	530	535.00
560	550	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	560	550	555.00
580	570	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	580	570	575.00
600	590	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	600	590	595.00
620	610	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	620	610	615.00
640	630	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	640	630	635.00
660	650	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	660	650	655.00
680	670	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	680	670	675.00
700	690	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	700	690	695.00
720	710	Boji	0.00	0.0	15.0	720	710	715.00</



# Tokyo Eases Rules In Effort to Help Investment Funds

**Bloomberg Business News**  
TOKYO — In a move aimed at luring individuals back into Japan's declining stock market, the Ministry of Finance unveiled a series of measures on Monday that relax restrictions on securities-investment trusts.

The new rules, most of which will take effect Jan. 1, will allow investment trusts, which are similar to mutual funds, to invest in derivatives. Investing in

derivatives had previously been limited to hedging risk.

Derivatives allow investors to bet on the direction or amount of change in securities or interest rates without actually buying the underlying instrument.

Individual investors also will be able to compare the performance of various trusts and to know what kind of securities they invest in.

The new rules take steps toward clearing away one area that has long been a source of friction between the United States and Japan: access by foreign securities firms to Japan's fund-management industry.

The ministry also will abolish limits on which foreign markets investment trusts are allowed to trade on. The law currently limits them to 37 markets in 28 countries.

In addition, companies will be banned from making up for losses their clients suffer.

Because of the recent slump in the Japanese stock market, investment trusts have been hit by a decline in new contracts and growing numbers of redemptions. The total amount of cash invested in the trusts has fallen to 18.14 trillion yen (\$180 billion) in October from 45.55 trillion yen as of Dec. 31, 1989.

Since June 13, the Nikkei Stock Average has dropped 12 percent. It closed Monday at 18,975.10, down 0.02 percent.

To help investors judge the performance of investment trusts, the ministry will ask the trusts to disclose the performance of one or two of their funds. Based on the information, the association of investment-trust companies will compile a list of each company's performance.

The request will apply only to those funds started after Jan. 1, a ministry official said. But the ministry is considering adding existing funds to its list, probably after April.

To make each fund's objectives more transparent, the ministry will ask them to explain details of their funds. The companies will have to report what securities they buy and inform investors of changes.

## Share Prices In India Drop After Election

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

**BOMBAY** — Share prices tumbled on the Bombay Stock Exchange on Monday in response to the defeat of India's governing Congress (I) Party in state elections.

The BSE index, which tracks 30 blue-chip companies, lost 83.39 points to close at 3,884.48. Selling was heavy as the country's largest bourse reopened for trading after weekend holiday counting. The results showed that Congress (I) had lost power in two southern states.

The index at Delhi dropped 21.85 points, to 860.60.

"There is a general downturn," said Ajit Ambani, a broker in Bombay. "There are only sell orders. The dealers are panicky because nobody is buying. Foreign institutional investors are all selling heavily."

Premal Madhavji, an analyst with D.S. Purbhoo Das and Co., predicted the index in Bombay would fall to 3,700 points this week.

"It has the potential to fall another 150 points," he said. "Right now people just want to get out of the market."

(AFP, Bloomberg)

# Shanghai Gets Tough on Stock Fraud

**Reuters**  
SHANGHAI — Police have arrested a leading company executive in the biggest corruption case in the history of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, according to company executives and news reports.

Zhu Jianping, 48, the deputy general manager of Shanghai Rubber Belt Co., allegedly earned 800,000 yuan (\$94,000) by selling shares in his company that had been earmarked for institutional investors.

The announcement of his arrest adds to the woes of a market tarnished by speculation and battered by a wave of selling in the past several months.

Rubber Belt has issued B shares to foreign investors, who have started to turn sour on Chinese equities, partly because of fears of rising inflation.

Shanghai television broadcast on Monday a program about Mr. Zhu's arrest that showed him handcuffed and being interrogated by state prosecutors.

The case dates from late 1991 and early 1992, when the conveyor-belt maker turned into a listed company. Mr. Zhu was the senior executive in charge of issuing and listing shares and used his position to acquire a block of 25,000 shares reserved for institutional investors, according to Du Gongliang, the secretary of Rubber Belt's Discipline Inspection Commission.

He sold the shares to the manager of a local rubber company at 35 yuan per share and later arranged the sale of the same shares to another enterprise for 100 yuan. Mr. Zhu and the rubber company

manager split the profit of 1.6 million yuan, Mr. Du said.

This case has greatly damaged the image and the reputation of our company," Mr. Du said on the television program. "Shareholders will suspect this is corporate conduct, but actually it was the act of an individual."

Mr. Zhu was arrested on Nov. 7 and confessed two days later, Mr. Du said. The company announced that he had

## The Rubber Belt scandal is the biggest corruption case in the history of the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

been dismissed for corruption after the market closed Friday.

Shanghai's A-share index has lost around 40 percent of its value since mid-September, while the B-share index has dropped 25 percent in the same period.

Overseas investors are worried about rising bank interest rates and the impact on corporate earnings of Beijing's tight credit policy. Shanghai's B-share market also has been dragged down by losses on Hong Kong's market.

Rubber Belt is viewed by foreign fund managers as one of the weaker Shanghai B-shares with uncertain prospects in a saturated market for conveyor belts.

Shanghai shares ended sharply lower in slow trading Monday, mainly because

the People's Bank of China delayed an announcement of a monthly interest subsidy, brokers said.

The A-share index, for domestic investors, ended down 21.17 points at 638.528 points, and the B-share index, for foreigners, shed 1.29 points to end at 62.24. Shanghai authorities have launched a war against speculators who have virtually hijacked the market and scared away many small investors. But, despite widespread rumors about kickbacks and illegal share dealing among brokerages and company directors, only a few cases of corruption have been publicized.

Last month another Shanghai B-share company, Shanghai Forever Bicycle, announced that it had dismissed its deputy managing director for accepting \$2,500 in return for helping a friend buy company shares. In May, city prosecutors confirmed that the former head of the listing department of the Shanghai brokerage Haitong Securities was under criminal investigation.

Paul Vibert, head of research at Baring Securities in Shanghai, said the Rubber Belt case highlighted the problems of conflict of interest in the Chinese securities industry.

He said overseas investors worried about the pervasive presence of the state at all levels of industry and the lack of clear division between the investment banking and trading arms of Chinese brokerages.

The Rubber Belt case "will not help sentiment," he said, "but then sentiment is negative anyway."

## China Petrochemical Purchases Acer Shares

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

**TAIPEI** — China Petrochemical Development Corp. has bought shares in the computer maker Acer Inc., a China Petrochemical spokesman said Monday.

"It's a strong company and their earnings potential is good," the spokesman said.

Taiwan's CNA news agency said China Petrochemical had bought 1.61 million Acer shares for 152 million Taiwan dollars (\$5.75 million), or about 94.5 dollars a share, up to the end of November. Acer has 477 million shares listed. The China Petrochemical spokesman declined to confirm the specifics.

In October, Acer said profit for its first nine months more than tripled, to 2.1 billion dollars as sales rose 67 percent, to 22.1 billion dollars.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

# Australian TV Venture in Doubt

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

**SYDNEY** — Seven Network Ltd., one of three major TV broadcasters in Australia, said Monday it was withdrawing from a pay-television consortium led by Optus Communications Pty., a privately owned phone company.

The existence of Optus Vision, which was to have been built with more than 3 billion Australian dollars (\$2.3 billion), was cast into doubt after the announcement.

"The remaining three consortium members are talking about the future of Optus Vision," a spokesman said for Optus Communications said.

Optus Vision now comprises Optus Communications, Publishing & Broadcasting Ltd. and Continental Cablevision Inc. of the United States.

"I would think by the end of

the week we would be able to make a statement on where we are headed with this," the spokesman said.

Seven Network said it would not give up plans to become involved in subscription television in some other format.

Analysts said they expected the company to join the pay-television venture formed recently by its two largest shareholders: News Corp. and Telecom Australia, which is government-owned.

Analysts said it was odd from the start that Seven Network had planned to invest in a rival to its two largest shareholders.

The company blamed the federal government's "new regulatory framework" for its decision. The government recently rejected an Optus proposal to split the country into two monopoly regions — one for Op-

tus, one for the News-Telecom group.

At the end of November, Michael Lee, the communications minister, announced that companies could exclude rivals from their cables for as long as five years but would then have to give access to other providers at government-controlled times and prices.

After that announcement, Optus said it might drop plans to lay its 3-billion-dollar cable network. Optus warned the government at the time that its withdrawal would hand a monopoly to the venture between News Corp. and Telecom.

The Optus venture was dealt a blow last week when Kerry Packer said he would withdraw his planned 318 million dollar investment in Optus Vision. He also cited the government ruling.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

## Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng		Singapore Straits Times		Tokyo Nikkei 225	
1800	2400	2000	2200	18000	20000
1600	2200	1800	2000	16000	18000
1400	2000	1600	1800	14000	16000
1200	1800	1400	1600	12000	14000
1000	1600	1200	1400	10000	12000
800	1400	1000	1200	8000	10000
600	1200	800	1000	6000	8000
400	1000	600	800	4000	6000
200	800	400	600	2000	4000
0	600	200	400	0	2000
1994 J A S O N D		1994 J A S O N D		1994 J A S O N D	
Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change	
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	7,797.78	7,789.07	-1.04	
Singapore	Straits Times	2,091.69	2,102.28	-0.50	
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,842.00	1,850.50	-0.48	
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	18,975.10	18,978.30	-0.02	
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	895.77	911.26	-1.70	
Bangkok	SET	Closed	1,278.50		
Seoul	Composite Stock	1,042.77	1,038.27	+0.92	
Taipei	Weighted Price	6,722.40	6,722.51	Unch.	
Manila	PSE	2,619.83	2,607.66	+0.47	
Jakarta	Stock Index	447.76	454.08	-1.36	
New Zealand	NZSE-40	1,578.09	1,589.95	-0.63	
Bombay	National Index	1,835.53	1,861.17	-2.43	

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

## Very briefly:

- Governor Chris Patten of Hong Kong discussed economic cooperation with President Kim Young Sam of South Korea on Monday in Seoul.
- Digital Equipment Corp. said it had signed a joint-venture agreement with Human Computer Factory of China to develop and manufacture text terminals for the Chinese market.
- Australian telecommunications exports are expected to grow 43 percent in the year to June 1995, to 880 million Australian dollars (\$680 million), the telecommunications authority said.
- Daewoo Electronics Co. will take over and expand a consumer electronics plant in Poland; it plans to spend \$132 million on the complex in Pruszkow, west of Warsaw.
- Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. said it has selected a new version of the PowerPC microprocessor being developed by Apple Computer Inc., International Business Machines Corp. and Motorola Inc. for its 64-bit game machine.

AP, Bloomberg, AFP, AFP

## Gulf States to Expand Oil Capacity

**Agence France-Press**  
ABU DHABI — Gulf Arab states will invest more than \$20 billion in the next five years to expand oil production capacity to meet growing world demand, an industry official said Monday.

The funds are part of about \$30 billion to be spent by the six Gulf Cooperation Council states in an attempt to diversify their oil-reliant economies, said Hisham Khawajkeya, information official at the Gulf Organization for Industrial Consultancy.

The six countries — Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates — have already pumped billions of dollars into increasing output capacity. They control 45 percent of the global oil reserves of nearly 1 trillion barrels.

Saudi Arabia has increased its capacity to around 10 million barrels per day from 9.6 million barrels in 1992, and is planning to raise it to 12 million barrels per day by the year 2000.

## NASDAQ

**Monday's 4 p.m.**  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Latest	Chg
110	100	IBM	3.00	4.5	15	110	100	105	+5
100	90	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15	100	90	95	+5
90	80	Apple	0.00	0.0	15	90	80	85	+5
80	70	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15	80	70	75	+5
70	60	Sun	0.00	0.0	15	70	60	65	+5
60	50	Novell	0.00	0.0	15	60	50	55	+5
50	40	Lotus	0.00	0.0	15	50	40	45	+5
40	30	Intuit	0.00	0.0	15	40	30	35	+5
30	20	Adobe	0.00	0.0	15	30	20	25	+5
20	10	McAfee	0.00	0.0	15	20	10	15	+5

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Latest	Chg
150	140	Amazon	0.00	0.0	15	150	140	145	+5
140	130	eBay	0.00	0.0	15	140	130	135	+5
130	120	Comcast	0.00	0.0	15	130	120	125	+5
120	110	Verizon	0.00	0.0	15	120	110	115	+5
110	100	AT&T	0.00	0.0	15	110	100	105	+5
100	90	WorldCom	0.00	0.0	15	100	90	95	+5
90	80	Sprint	0.00	0.0	15	90	80	85	+5
80	70	Qwest	0.00	0.0	15	80	70	75	+5
70	60	Level 3	0.00	0.0	15	70	60	65	+5
60	50	Southwest	0.00	0.0	15	60	50	55	+5

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Latest	Chg
100	90	Delta	0.00	0.0	15	100	90	95	+5
90	80	United	0.00	0.0	15	90	80	85	+5
80	70	American	0.00	0.0	15	80	70	75	+5
70	60	Southwest	0.00	0.0	15	70	60	65	+5
60	50	JetBlue	0.00	0.0	15	60	50	55	+5
50	40	Allegiant	0.00	0.0	15	50	40	45	+5
40	30	Spirit	0.00	0.0	15	40	30	35	+5
30	20	Frontier	0.00	0.0	15	30	20	25	+5
20	10	Allegiant	0.00	0.0	15	20	10	15	+5
10	0	Spirit	0.00	0.0	15	10	0	5	+5

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Latest	Chg
100	90	Delta	0.00	0.0	15	100	90	95	+5
90	80	United	0.00	0.0	15	90	80	85	+5
80	70	American	0.00	0.0	15	80	70	75	+5
70	60	Southwest	0.00	0.0	15	70	60	65	+5
60	50	JetBlue	0.00	0.0	15	60	50	55	+5
50	40	Allegiant	0.00	0.0	15	50	40	45	+5
40	30	Spirit	0.00	0.0	15	40	30	35	+5
30	20	Frontier	0.00	0.0	15	30	20	25	+5
20	10	Allegiant	0.00	0.0	15	20	10	15	+5
10	0	Spirit	0.00	0.0	15	10	0	5	+5

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Latest	Chg
100	90	Delta	0.00	0.0	15	100	90	95	+5
90	80	United	0.00	0.0	15	90	80	85	+5
80	70	American	0.00	0.0	15	80	70	75	+5
70	60	Southwest	0.00	0.0	15	70	60	65	+5
60	50	JetBlue	0.00	0.0	15	60	50	55	+5
50	40	Allegiant	0.00	0.0	15	50	40	45	+5
40	30	Spirit	0.00	0.0	15	40	30	35	+5
30	20	Frontier	0.00	0.0	15	30	20	25	+5
20	10	Allegiant	0.00	0.0	15	20	10	15	+5
10	0	Spirit	0.00	0.0	15	10	0	5	+5

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Latest	Chg
100	90	Delta	0.00	0.0	15	100	90	95	+5
90	80	United	0.00	0.0	15	90	80	85	+5
80	70	American	0.00	0.0	15	80	70	75	+5
70	60	Southwest	0.00	0.0	15	70	60	65	+5
60	50	JetBlue	0.00	0.0	15	60	50	55	+5
50	40	Allegiant	0.00	0.0	15	50	40	45	+5
40	30	Spirit	0.00	0.0	15	40	30	35	+5
30	20	Frontier	0.00	0.0	15	30	20	25	+5
20	10	Allegiant	0.00	0.0	15	20	10	15	+5
10	0	Spirit	0.00	0.0	15	10	0	5	+5

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Latest	Chg
100	90	Delta	0.00	0.0	15	100	90	95	+5
90	80	United	0.00	0.0	15	90	80	85	+5
80	70	American	0.00	0.0	15	80	70	75	+5





# SPORTS

## World Cup Skiing: Europe's Catch 22 Is the Tie That Binds

By Christopher Clarey

**TIGNES, France**—The world's best male skiers raced in a super-giant slalom under sunny skies here Sunday, and they raced in a slalom Monday night under floodlights in Sestriere, Italy.

But no matter how many times they hit the slippery slopes between now and the World Cup final in mid-March, there will be no smoothing over the disastrous beginning of this season.

Plagued by a near-total lack of snow in the Alps and mild temperatures that made snow-making highly problematic, not one of the first seven sites scheduled to host World Cup men's events could keep its commitment.

"It's been 30 years since we have had a winter like this in Europe," said Gianni Poncet, the sports director at Sestriere, whose resort was unable to host the opening two races, on Nov. 26 and 27, despite putting six helicopters, 10 trucks and hundreds of soldiers to work bringing snow down from high-altitude.

"Thanks to considerable scrambling and the existence of the glacier in Tignes, World Cup officials managed to salvage four of the first seven races and have rescheduled the next three in Val d'Isère, France. But the blow to finances and tradition has been considerable.

And it could get even more painful if the three men's races and three women's races scheduled later this month in Slovenia and France have to be postponed or relocated, which is far from unlikely.

The question now is how to avoid a repeat, and the short-term answer appears to be holding more early season races in North America, where the women competed successfully this year and where conditions have been consistently more conducive to skiing in recent Novembers and Decembers.

Though resorts in the United States and Canada can also fall victim to light, pre-Christmas snowfalls, temperatures are generally cold enough in North America to guarantee that resorts can make snow.

"For the moment, our planning is to try and open the season in the States as much as we can," said Tino Giovannini, an Italian who is the World Cup alpine director.

In recent years, it has become habitual to send either the men or women to North America to start the season. In the future, both sexes may spend part of the early season there. According to Giovannini, the tentative schedule for 1995-96 is to begin in Tignes with men's and women's giant slaloms on Nov. 11 and 12, then send both men and women to the United States for three weeks in mid-November, starting perhaps in Park City.

Utah. In 1996-97, Aspen, Colorado, has a good chance of becoming the first American resort to host the season-opening men's downhill, as part of a 50th anniversary celebration.

Such plans sound fine to American skiers and coaches, who would have more races closer to home. But they remain skeptical.

"They won't send both the men and women over together," said Bill Egan, coach of the downhill and super-G teams. "The ski industry is just too big over here, and the Europeans really don't like coming to North America."

The industry is indeed sizeable in central Europe, where sponsors, manufacturers and resorts all rely on the publicity generated by the World Cup to sell equipment, clothing and ski vacations before Christmas.

"As soon as people see our World Cup events on their TV screens, the telephones start ringing immediately and people want to make reservations," said Jean-Claude Fritsch, who runs the prestigious men's events in early December in Val d'Isère. "We are in our 39th year, and we only have had to cancel twice: in 1974 and this year. That's not too bad a score."

Clearly, Fritsch and other European race organizers are not about to surrender their precious pre-Christmas dates without a struggle. Nor are they interested in pushing the start of the season back a month and extend-

ing it into April, when conditions recently in the Alps have been optimal.

"By March, people in Europe are already thinking about the ocean or their bicycles," Fritsch said.

But the Europeans do realize that nothing creates worse publicity than cancellations. With television production costs already high, networks need to be sure of getting a good return on their investment. And television viewers who tune in to watch races and regularly see nothing but repeats or green hills are not inclined to tune in again soon.

There also is the question of insurance, which European race organizers have begun buying in the last decade. Val d'Isère, for example, pays premiums of between 500,000 and 700,000 French francs annually (between \$92,000 and \$130,000) for 4 million francs of coverage. Fritsch estimates that, normally, the World Cup races generate from 8 million to 10 million francs of revenue for Val d'Isère. But this winter's slew of cancellations not only meant that resorts will lose money from tourism and television rights, it means that premiums will soar. If insurers can be found.

"It's a very big issue," Giovannini said. Big enough to help explain why Europeans are prepared to be flexible.

"We need to have a race in Val d'Isère by no later than the 9th of December," Fritsch said. "If the Americans can hold events before that, it's no problem with us. But it is up to the FIS to decide."

Whatever the FIS does decide, the debate about the World Cup's future is not about to end. Giovannini is pushing for a more global approach to marketing and is weighing the merits of holding World Cup races for the first time, in South Korea and South Africa. Most of all, he wants a more cohesive and modern approach to television, with fewer events in the morning and occasional events at night during the week, like Monday's slalom in Sestriere, that can draw prime-time television audiences. "Our No. 1 problem is television," he said.

Others are more interested in overhauling the World Cup calendar. The Norwegian Ski Association has submitted a plan that would reduce the number of events from 68 to 48 and create four distinct seasons: with four events in the southern hemisphere in August, four on glaciers in October and November, 24 at traditional sites in December and January, and 16 more events in March.

"I think in the long term we do need to change structure," Giovannini said. "But you must remember that skiing is a very traditional sport."

## FINA Adds Threat of Life Bans

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**LAUSANNE, Switzerland**—The International Swimming Federation said Monday that anyone found to have assisted in the use of drugs by Chinese swimmers would face a lifetime ban from the sport.

Seven Chinese swimmers have been barred from competition for two years after testing positive for the banned anabolic steroid dehydrocorticosterone in tests carried out before and during the Asian Games in Hiroshima, Japan, in October.

The federation, which had already announced bans on women's world champions Yang Li and Lu Bin, confirmed China's two-year ban on the five others tested by the Asian Games organizers: the male swimmers Xiong Guoming, Hu Bin, Fu Yong and Zhang Bin, and the women's 400-meter freestyle winner at the Asian Games, Zhou Guobin.

Yang and Lu tested positive in federation tests as well as the tests of the Asian Games organizers.

The international federation, known as FINA, also said in a statement that China's federation had been asked "to conduct an investigation to determine if any person, including a coach, trainer or doctor, is found to have helped or advised the competitors in misuse, or is in knowledge of such misuse without reporting it to FINA."

"The sanction for such a person will be suspension up to life," the statement said.

The Chinese federation said last week that it had begun an investigation into determining the source of the drugs.

In Beijing, the deputy general secretary of the Chinese Olympic Committee, He Huijian, said it was unlikely that the athletes who were found to have used dehydrocorticosterone were able to get hold of such substances by themselves.

"But we have to have proof before we can make charges about any accomplices," she said.

She also criticized the month it took the Japanese organizers of the Asian Games to announce the results of the 11 positive tests.

"Eleven athletes, that is not a small number in anyone's book, and we were very surprised, because the organizers had previously expressed satisfaction that only a single Thai footballer had tested positive," she said.

"A wait of this kind is unprecedented in the world of sport," she added. "But even though we have not had a satisfactory explanation from the Japanese about this delay, we have respected the facts."

(Reuters, AFP)

## Under Floodlights, Tomba Wins 2d Cup Slalom

The Associated Press

**SESTRIERE, Italy**—The three-time Olympic champion Alberto Tomba, in the best season start since his golden 1987-88 campaign, scored his second consecutive slalom triumph Monday in the first World Cup race skied under floodlights.

The Italian superstar clocked the fastest time in both runs, down the icy Kandahar course, for a winning combined time of 1 minute 53.61 seconds.

Tomba, who will celebrate his 28th birthday next week and who said this may be his last season of competitive skiing, edged by six-hundredths of a second Thomas Fogdöe of Sweden, whose time was 1:53.67.

Michael Tritscher, the Austrian veteran, was third, nearly two seconds behind the winner.

The Slovene slalom specialist Jure Kosir edged Thomas Stangassinger, the Olympic champion, for fourth place, in 1:55.55.

Tomba scored his 35th career victory eight days after capturing the first World Cup slalom of the season at Tignes, France.

The victory Monday, his sixth out of nine races contested in this Italian alpine resort, extended Tomba's lead in the overall Cup standings.

The Italian skier, internationally known as La Bomba because of his powerful, explosive style, piled up 250 points through two slalom victories and a fourth place in a giant slalom. He did not start Sunday in the Super-G at Tignes because he does not want to take risks in speed races.

"I did not feel very well," Tomba said. "I did not believe I could win here tonight."

He said that he suffered from rib pains after injuring himself with a stick during the warm-up.

"No doubt this is my favorite



Alberto Tomba careering down an icy, floodlit course Monday night in Sestriere, Italy, to edge Thomas Fogdöe.

course," he said while throwing kisses to his fans, who waved Italian flags, played horns and shot off fireworks.

Tomba had heat times of 57.26 and 56.35 seconds, compared with Fogdöe's 57.31 and 56.36.

When he started with two victories at Sestriere in the 1987-88 campaign, Tomba ended the season with nine World Cup trophies and two Olympic

titles at Calgary, Alberta. He added a third Olympic gold in France four years later.

Other top finishers in Monday night's race included Sebastian Amiez of France, 6th, and two Austrians, Mario Reiter, 7th, and Thomas Sykora, 8th.

Amiez, only 15th after the first heat, clocked the third-fastest time in the second run, to improve by nine places.

The defending World Cup champion Kjetil Andre Aamodt, showing an uncertain slalom form, finished 9th, 2.35 seconds slower than Tomba.

Kiminobu Kimura of Japan had his best slalom finish ever placing 12th, 3.17 seconds behind the winner.

The men's World Cup program, disrupted by lack of snow that forced cancellation of some races in Italy, France, Switzer-

land and Austria, continues at Val d'Isère with two downhill Friday and Saturday.

Two-time Olympic champion Deborah Compagnoni of Italy, recovered from the kidney infection that sidelined her for eight consecutive World Cup races, said Monday she planned to make her season debut in a giant slalom next week, weather permitting.

## Grobelaar Lawyers Accuse FA of Foul Play in Inquiry

Reuters

**LONDON**—Bruce Grobelaar's lawyers said Monday the English Football Association's inquiry into bribery allegations made against the 37-year-old Southampton goalkeeper should be halted until a police investigation has been completed.

And, they said, the FA had still not told him which match he is accused of throwing.

Grobelaar voluntarily talked to police after the allegations were made last month by The Sun newspaper. But, said the attorney David Hewitt, details of those allegations were received from the FA only last Thursday. In addition, Hewitt said, "in advance of receiving copies of The Sun material we asked for further details of these allegations, including identification of the match referred to. These details have not yet been provided."

Hewitt also said that "misleading impressions" had been given over the time Grobelaar was given to respond to the charges. "Bruce Grobelaar has never requested nor been granted an extension of time," the attorney stressed. "The only time limit was a 14-day period to answer the FA charges. He denied the charges within 24 hours of them being made known."

The FA said Monday night that if Grobelaar "wishes to present an argument" that its proceedings be suspended pending criminal investigations "then it is his right to do so." It added that if he did, the FA "would give it very careful consideration."

## SIDELINES

### Virginia Wins Historic Soccer Title

**DAVIDSON, North Carolina (NYT)**—The University of Virginia won its fourth consecutive national title Sunday by defeating Indiana, 1-0, before 12,033, the largest crowd to witness an NCAA championship soccer game.

The Cavaliers' goal came on a 10-yard, left-footed shot by A.J. Wood about 20 minutes into the match. For Wood, Tain Nix, Nate Friends and Clint Peay, it was their fourth title in four years at Virginia, a feat that no other athletes have accomplished in Division I—in any sport.

### For the Record

**Jorginho**, the Brazilian soccer star who has played five years in Germany, signed a two-year contract with the Kashima Antlers; the Japanese club reportedly paid \$2.2 million to buy out his contract with Bayern Munich. (AP)

The Japan Ice Hockey Federation, to hone its players' skills for the 1998 Olympics in Nagano, is lifting a 1983 ban and will allow its six professional teams to sign a maximum of two foreign players each next season, Kyodo News Service reported. (AP)

Cesar Menotti, who led Argentina to its first World Cup title in 1978, resigned as coach of the struggling first division Boca Juniors, Argentina's most popular team. (AP)

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Unscramble these four Jumble words to form a fifth word. Write the answer in the space below.

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DONSQ  
RHELAW  
YAWALY

Now arrange the original letters to form the five-letter answer. Write the answer in the space below.

Answer here: A

Yesterday's: Jumble: CREESE HUDGE JOYFUL VELVET Answer: What a colorful offer — "SEE FOOD"

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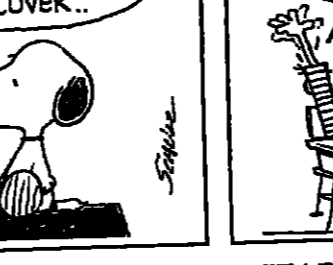
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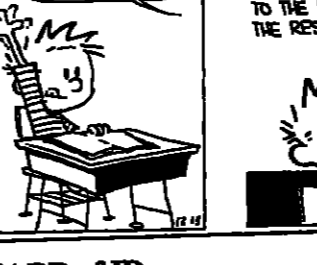
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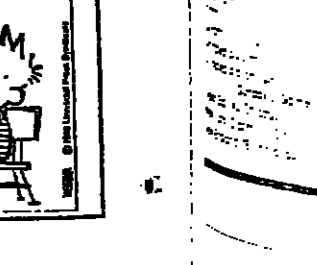
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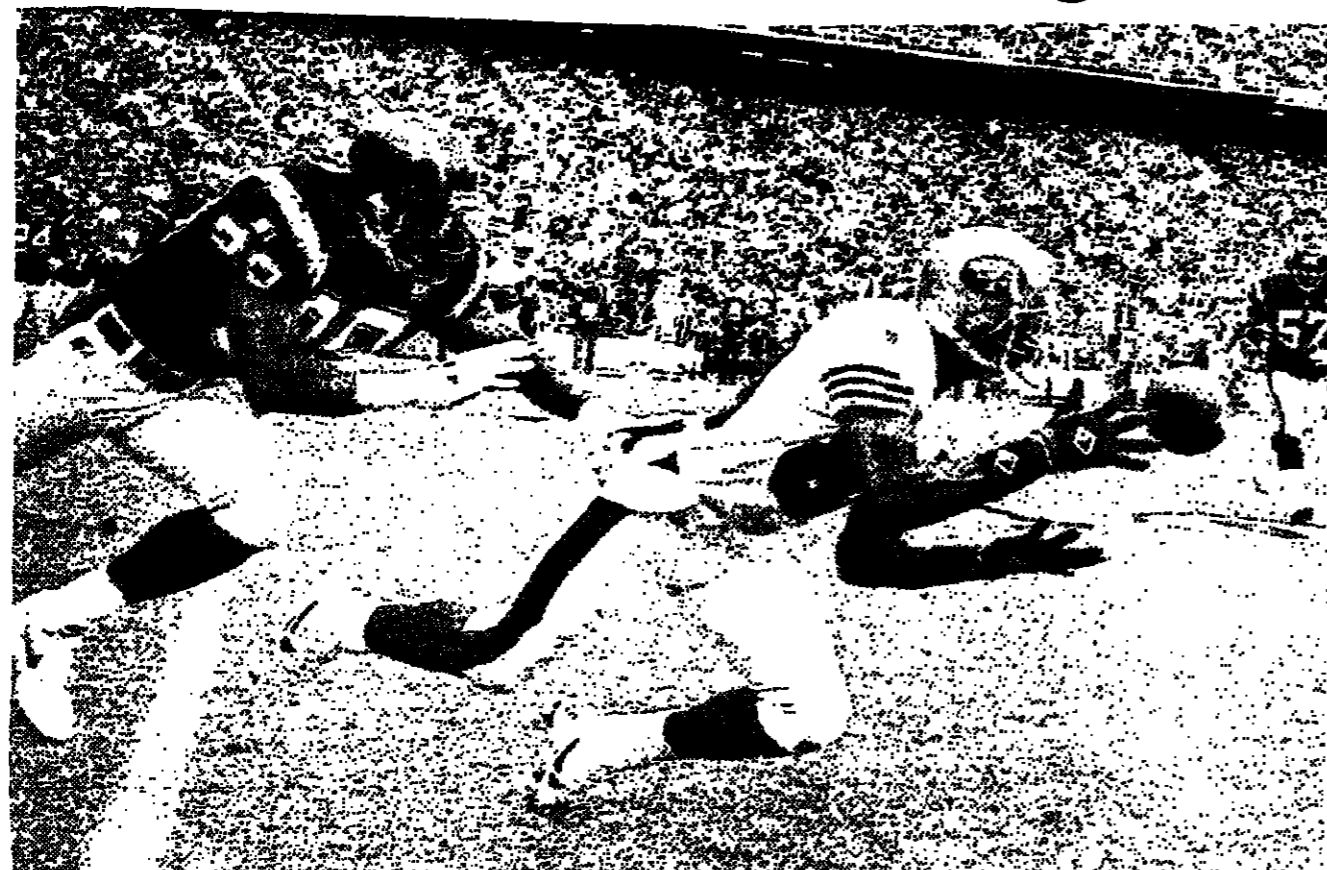


12-13

سكرا من الامل

# SPORTS

## 49ers, Playing With All Kings, Treat the Chargers Like Pawns, 38-15



Jerry Rice, eluding the Chargers' Dwayne Harper, made 12 catches for 144 yards in the game, pushing his total to 13,141 yards. He joined James Lofton (14,004) and Steve Largent (13,089) as the only receivers with more than 13,000.

By Thomas George  
New York Times Service

**SAN DIEGO, California** — The San Francisco 49ers are feeling pretty good about themselves right now. Having watched the Dallas Cowboys lose the day before, they then stroled into Jack Murphy Stadium and dispatched the San Diego Chargers as if this were an easy game of checkers.

You've got black, they've got red — and they're all kings.

That must have been how the Chargers felt. They fell behind by 21-0 and then by 31-0 before losing by 38-15. It was ugly and it was convincing. It was the 49ers on offense for most of the afternoon, humming to perfection, and the defense stout and penetrating.

Steve Young was 25-for-32 for 304 yards and two touchdowns, completing all 11 passes he threw in the second half. He equaled another of Joe Montana's team records with his 31 TD passes this season, the same as Montana had in strike-torn 1987.

Jerry Rice, who has more records than most people can count, caught 12 passes for 144 yards.

And for good measure, Deion Sanders threw in an 80-yard interception return with 32 seconds left, characteristically dancing into the end zone for the score.

"We are," said Young, "at the top of our game."

The 49ers had already won their division, the National Football Conference West. Now, with Dallas having lost to Cleveland, the 49ers stand alone atop the NFC and are a

step closer to clinching home-field advantage throughout the conference playoffs. In fact, the 49ers have the league's best record.

That once belonged to the Chargers. They lost for the second time in six days and, again, failed to clinch the American Conference West division crown. Having started the season 6-0, they are 3-5 since and with this loss, and with the brutality of it, have plenty of mind games left to play.

"We had an opportunity to close it out and clinch it. You

**NFL ROUNDOUP**

start to wonder if we can do it," safety Stanley Richard said of the Chargers, who play the 6-8 Jets in New York next week, then return home to face Pittsburgh (11-3) in the season finale. "You don't want to wait until the very last game."

**In other games, The Associated Press reported:**

**Raiders 23, Broncos 13:** In Los Angeles, the Raiders continued their resurgence and enhanced their playoff hopes as they beat Denver, which played without the injured John Elway. For the fifth straight time, Jeff Jaeger kicked a team-record five field goals and the defense did the rest: Twice the Broncos got a first down at the Los Angeles 1, and twice had to settle for a field goal.

The Broncos were also missing starting safety Steve Atwater because of a strained hamstring, and they lost leading rusher Leonard Russell in the second quarter because of a pinched nerve in the left side of his neck.

**Cardinals 17, Redskins 15:** Arizona handed Washington its sixth consecutive defeat as Greg Davis kicked a 27-yard field goal on the last play of the game. The Redskins had taken a 15-14 lead with 2:54 left on Chip Lohmiller's third field goal, a 21-yarder.

Henry Ellard had eight catches for 191 yards for the visiting Redskins.

**Seahawks 16, Oilers 14:** Visiting Seattle built a 16-0 lead as Chris Warren nearly outgained Houston's offense with 185 yards on 30 carries, one a 33-yard TD run. The Oilers, who had 208 total yards, scored twice in the final 4:23. A second two-point conversion, which would have tied the score, failed when Todd McNair caught a pass but was tackled at the Seahawks' 1-yard line.

**In earlier games, reported in some Monday editions:**

**Packers 40, Bears 3:** Brett Favre threw three TD passes and Chris Jacke kicked four field goals in frigid conditions. Sterling Sharpe had two of the TD catches as the Packers snapped a three-game losing string.

**Steelers 14, Eagles 3:** Host Pittsburgh struck for all their points in 1:48 of the fourth quarter to win their sixth in a row while handing Philadelphia its fifth consecutive defeat.

Andre Hastings scored his first NFL touchdown and John

L. Williams, taking over as the main back with Barry Foster and Bam Morris injured, scored from the 3. Williams' TD was set up by Darren Foster's interception.

Randall Cunningham finished 9-for-27 for a career-low 59 yards as the Eagles gained 105 yards in all.

**Vikings 21, Bills 17:** Buffalo's AFC reign came to the edge of extinction as Cris Carter caught nine passes for 111 yards to move within a catch of Sterling Sharpe's single-season NFL record of 112, and Fuad Revez kicked five field goals.

The Bills' Jim Kelly had ligament sprains in his left knee, late in the game when hit by Henry Thomas.

**Buccaners 24, Rams 14:** Tampa got its first three-game winning streak since 1982 as Craig Erickson threw for 231 yards, 176 to Charles Wilson on just four catches. Ernie Rethel ran for 119 yards and a TD.

Both the host Bucs and the Rams (4-10) were eliminated from playoff consideration.

**Patriots 28, Colts 13:** Two weeks after limiting Marshall Faulk to 48 yards, host New England held the AFC No. 3 rusher to 50 yards on 17 carries as an improving defense allowed fewer than 300 yards for the fourth straight week.

**Giants 27, Bengals 20:** New York won its fourth straight as Rodney Hampton scored on a 3-yard run with 40 seconds left. The Giants went 66 yards to score, aided greatly by a questionable pass interference call on Corey Sawyer.

## Baseball Owners: New Plan, and Old Threat

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**RYE BROOK, New York** — It was the players' turn Monday to respond as the major league baseball strike went into its fifth month.

The owners made a new proposal Sunday, replacing their escalating payroll tax with a flat tax. Union officials, however, said it would act like a salary cap, leaving the sides almost as far apart as they were when the strike began Aug. 12. Management's chief negotiator, John Harrington of the Boston Red Sox, said the new plan was a "substantial move" by the owners, who had received the union's latest proposal 27 hours earlier.

The owners' new plan also has provisions for a secondary tax that would ensure that salaries don't escalate, they said, and embraced some of the union's ideas on future joint ventures.

Donald Fehr, the union leader, said his side needed time to analyze the plan, but his initial reaction wasn't positive. "At first blush, it appears their new proposal contains virtually all the elements of the salary cap," he said.

Even as they offered the new plan, the owners said their salary cap proposal remained on the table, asked the union to formally respond by Monday night and reminded the union that there is a meet-

ing of all owners scheduled for Thursday in Chicago. Harrington has said the owners will declare an impasse and impose a salary cap unless an agreement is reached by then.

"If they need to rush off to their meeting, then they'll do whatever they do," Fehr said.

In a related development, Gene Orza, the union's associate general counsel, said that the Department of Labor certified the strike last Thursday, meaning that the Immigration and Naturalization Service will not grant visas to players who could replace the striking major leaguers. (AP, NYT)

## SCOREBOARD

### FOOTBALL

#### NFL Standings

##### AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Atlanta	8	5	0	215	211	209
New England	8	4	0	271	297	292
Buffalo	7	7	0	286	214	235
N.Y. Jets	6	8	0	229	249	275
Indianapolis	4	8	0	207	267	305

##### NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Pittsburgh	11	3	0	286	265	190
Cleveland	10	4	0	214	198	178
Cincinnati	2	12	0	143	284	289
Houston	1	12	0	87	193	321

### Baseball

#### NBA Standings

##### EASTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	Pct	GS
Orlando	15	3	.833	—
New York	11	4	.733	36
Boston	9	7	.563	36
Washington	8	9	.469	36
Philadelphia	7	11	.389	36
Portland	8	10	.444	36
Atlanta	8	11	.421	5
Milwaukee	6	12	.333	616

##### WESTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	Pct	GS
Houston	12	4	.750	—
Denver	9	7	.563	36
Utah	11	8	.579	36
Dallas	9	7	.563	2
San Antonio	8	9	.469	36
Phoenix	7	10	.413	36
Seattle	7	10	.413	36
L.A. Lakers	7	11	.389	36
Portland	6	12	.333	36
Sacramento	6	12	.333	36
Golden State	6	13	.310	36
L.A. Clippers	2	17	.105	36
Sacramento	17	3	.850	36
Portland	21	3	.875	36

### Baseball

#### MLB Standings

##### AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct	GS
Seattle	10	4	.714	—
Los Angeles	9	5	.643	—
Minnesota	8	6	.571	—
Chicago	7	7	.500	—
San Diego	6	8	.430	—
California	5	9	.357	—
Seattle	4	10	.286	—
Los Angeles	3	11	.214	—
Minnesota	2	12	.143	—
Chicago	1	13	.077	—

##### NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct	GS
St. Louis	10	4	.714	—
San Francisco	9	5	.643	—
Atlanta	8	6	.571	—
Philadelphia	7	7	.500	—
Los Angeles	6	8	.430	—
San Diego	5	9	.357	—
Seattle	4	10	.286	—
Los Angeles	3	11	.214	—
Minnesota	2	12	.143	—
Chicago	1	13	.077	—

### Baseball

#### MLB Standings

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Los Angeles	3	11	.214	—
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Chicago	1	13	.077	—

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Los Angeles	6	8	.430	—
San Diego	5	9	.357	—
Seattle	4	10	.286	—
Los Angeles	3	11	.214	—
Minnesota	2	12	.143	—
Chicago	1	13	.077	—

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## ART BUCHWALD

## Back in the Orphanage

WASHINGTON — When Newt Gingrich announced that his solution to welfare was to put children of teenage mothers in orphanages, my phone started ringing off the hook. It seems that every editor and television producer shouted at the same time, "Get me an orphan."

I recently wrote my memoirs describing my days at the Hebrew Orphan Asylum in New York, so people assumed that I was a house orphanage expert.

I was placed in the home because my mother was ill and my father could not take care of me and my three sisters. Technically, we weren't orphans and we didn't spend a lot of our childhood at the institution. We were sent to a series of foster homes, which was a different can of worms from doing time in that ugly red brick building on the hill.

But I wasn't going to miss my chance to brag about what it was like to be an orphan, as long as The New York Times, Newsweek, "Nightline" and "Entertainment Tonight" asked me to bear witness.



Buchwald

The first reporter asked, "Was it terrible?"

I replied, "Go to Blockbuster and rent 'Boys Town' with Mickey Rooney and Spencer Tracy."

"Is that what it was like for you?"

"No, it wasn't, but Newt Gingrich thinks it was, and it's his welfare bill."

"What did you do in the orphanage?" a second reporter asked.

"I was 5 and a half, so I stared out the window a lot."

"What for?"

"I was hoping that my father would come back and take me home."

"Did you blame your father for putting you there in the first place?"

"No. When you're a kid and something bad happens in your family, you blame yourself. I was sure that I had done something wrong or I wouldn't be there. I think that Gingrich can expect kids to carry a lot of guilt once he locks them up in the dorm."

A third reporter said, "Do you think that children are responsible for the fact that their mothers can't get off welfare?"

"If the Republicans say they are, who am I to argue the point? After all, the GOP won the election, so now the welfare kids are their responsibility and they can stick them wherever they want to."

"Do you remember anything good about your orphanage days?"

"Well, we didn't have to hang around with a lot of snotty kids like Mickey Rooney. And we didn't have to take any guff from Father Flanagan, either."

"What would be wrong with that?"

"We were in a Jewish orphanage, and we lost all our desert privileges if we took orders from a Catholic priest."

## China Finds Stolen Artifacts

Reuters

BEIJING — Five and a half months after they were stolen, 42 artifacts from northeast China's Shenyang museum were recovered by the police and returned to their home, the overseas edition of the People's Daily said Monday. The relics, stolen June 26, were recovered Thursday as the police investigated a counterfeiting case, the newspaper said.

## A Second Excavation for the Schliemann Treasure

By Steven Erlanger

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Ever since the end of World War II, a single curator at the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts had a special and entirely secret task: to monitor and maintain the artistic and archaeological bounty known as Priam's Treasure, which had been looted from Nazi Germany by the Red Army.

Officially, all was silence. The Soviet government denied any knowledge of the 4,500-year-old treasure, which had been unearthed on the site of ancient Troy between 1873 and 1890 by the German amateur archaeologist, merchant and showman Heinrich Schliemann, whose finds astonished the world.

The treasures are actually a thousand years older than Homer's King Priam of Troy, who died about 1200 B.C. They are a stunning collection of gold and silver diadems, bracelets, earrings, pendants, rings, plates, goblets, buttons, cups and perfume jars, which display the extraordinary artistry, technology and trading relationships of an ancient world.

There are 260 individually catalogued items at the Pushkin, but some pieces, like necklaces, have up to 200 beads of varying types. Counting every bead, there are believed to be some 12,000 individual pieces from the 17 separate digs Schliemann made at ancient Troy. Thirteen of those caches are at the Pushkin, with the rest scattered among some 45 other museums around the world.

But until little more than a year ago, even the new Russia would not admit that the vast bulk of the Schliemann treasure was here. At the Pushkin Museum itself, according to Vladimir P. Tolstikov, director of the department of art and archaeology of the ancient world, only he, the museum director and the old curator knew that the treasure was in Moscow. He and the old man never spoke about it, even to each other, Tolstikov says, and he still refuses to reveal the curator's name.

"We needn't speak it now," he said. "But he should be thanked by our government and the world for preserving it so well."

And when Irina A. Antonova, the director of the Pushkin since 1961, would inquire of the higher-ups in the Communist Party's Culture Ministry about the possibility of revealing the treasure, the answer would always come down, bluntly: "It's none of your business. Your task is to keep them and that's all."

Antonova has been criticized for her silence, especially since 1991, when an article in Art News suggested that the treasure was in the Soviet Union.

"But no one could say a word against those orders," Tolstikov said. "Her career would



Vladimir Tolstikov, left, and Mikhail Treister, will prepare 1996 exhibition in Moscow.

have been at an end, and we would have had a worse director. Before people accuse her, they should remember what kind of country this was in the 1950s, '60s and '70s."

Now the order has come down from a different culture minister, Yevgeni Sidorov, to show at least some of the treasures. He has approved a public exhibition of the Schliemann trove for early 1996, with a new catalogue that takes advantage of contemporary testing methods.

Even Tolstikov, who had known since 1977 of the collection's safekeeping in the Pushkin, saw the objects for the first time only in April.

The German Embassy here estimates that between 30,000 and 100,000 stolen works of art are still in Russian hands; the Russians say the Germans, in turn, stole many thousands of artifacts during their occupation of the Soviet Union.

Among these treasures are 12th- to 14th-century icons, many of which have been dispersed into private collections, some of which are in the United States, and for that reason are hard to trace.

Bonn wants a mass exchange of works; the Russian Culture Ministry talks of case-by-case

negotiations. But even the conversations represent enormous progress.

It was only three years ago that the Soviet Culture Ministry admitted to having any secret depositories of stolen art. And only in August 1993 did Russia admit to having Schliemann's treasure.

Tolstikov and Mikhail Y. Treister, the curator in his department, discussed the collection the other day in a cluttered office at the Pushkin, surrounded by bits of pottery and other findings from another dig going on in Crimea, in Ukraine. But the Schliemann treasures are still locked away until the exhibition, to be shown only to experts.

Despite Schliemann's mythmaking, the treasure has nothing to do with King Priam's Troy. They are much older, dating from around 2500 to 2400 B.C., not from the Homeric period, which was 1400 to 1200 B.C.

Schliemann said he found Troy by using the Iliad, and for one famous photograph he dressed his wife, Sophia, in a diadem that he claimed had been worn by Helen of Troy. "Schliemann actually missed the Homeric

layer and dug right through it without noticing," Treister said. While at the end of his life Schliemann knew his mistake, he never admitted it in his writing.

Counter to the popular perception, not everything in the collection is gold or silver; there is a large bronze dish and even an artifact of iron, which Treister said was more valuable at the time than gold.

"I feel very lucky to be able to see these finds," he said. "Sometimes a clay pot can be more exciting and valuable than a gold diadem."

"Treasure A," known as Priam's, consists of 101 objects, and all of them are here, including Sophia Schliemann's famous diadem. But most impressive to Treister are four axes of well-polished stone. One, made of lapis lazuli, was damaged in antiquity; the other three are in perfect condition and are believed to be unused, as if kept in storage.

"What amazed me were the axes," he said. "The condition of the stone, the way they were made. It was a great pleasure to hold them, turn them and understand them. When you combine that with the place they were found — yes, it's sometimes possible to hear the Greek trumpets."

The collection includes other semimanufactured items, among them lenses of rock crystal polished well enough to be used as magnifying glasses. They may have been used, he suggests, to produce some of the astonishingly fine detailing and granulations on the earrings and other jewelry.

In addition to the lapis lazuli, which would have come from Afghanistan, he said, there are two amber beads, almost surely from the Baltic Sea. "Imagine the scale of international trading relations in the third millennium B.C.," he said. "From Afghanistan to the Baltic — it's an example of the kind of hypothesis we can already draw from our preliminary work."

Here Tolstikov broke in. "It shows you why Troy was worth the battle later," he said.

It's still worth the battle. While the value of the treasure is indisputable, there's considerably more dispute about their ownership.

"Many journalists call it theft," said Tolstikov. "But it's a repatriation for damage inflicted on our country in World War II. In any case, we can speak only of the exchange of valuables, not their restitution."

It was Schliemann who gave the find to Germany, and it was housed in the Ethnographisches Museum in Berlin, later called the Museum of Early and Pre-History. During the war, the treasures were created and stored near the Berlin Zoo in a bunker, which was liberated, along with its contents, by the Red Army.

## WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

## Europe

	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
Algeria	18/64	11/52	5	17/62	10/53	5
Amsterdam	12/53	3/27	sh	14/51	3/27	sh
Athens	8/63	1/24	sh	8/66	1/24	sh
Berlin	17/62	9/48	sh	17/62	11/52	5
Birmingham	20/58	9/48	sh	18/54	9/48	sh
Bombay	74/44	2/26	5	74/44	1/24	sh
Boston	4/23	1/24	sh	3/27	3/27	sh
Buenos Aires	12/52	4/29	sh	6/53	3/27	sh
Burgundy	5/43	4/29	sh	6/43	4/29	sh
Calcutta	3/27	0/22	sh	4/29	1/24	sh
Caracas	19/66	11/62	5	18/64	9/48	sh
Chicago	8/66	1/24	sh	8/66	3/27	sh
Cairo	7/54	4/29	sh	7/54	5/41	5
Canton	17/62	6/43	sh	14/57	7/44	5
Cebu	10/56	3/27	sh	9/23	0/22	sh
Geneva	13/55	3/27	sh	12/53	2/28	sh
Hankow	3/27	0/22	sh	0/22	0/22	sh
Hong Kong	12/53	7/44	sh	12/53	8/66	5
London	25/77	15/59	sh	26/79	17/62	5
Lyons	16/61	10/50	sh	16/61	9/48	sh
Madrid	11/52	4/29	sh	7/44	3/27	sh
Moscow	16/61	5/41	sh	16/59	4/29	sh
Mumbai	10/50	3/27	sh	8/66	3/27	sh
Manila	6/52	2/28	sh	5/24	2/28	sh
Medan	9/48	2/28	sh	7/44	1/24	sh
Paris	21/70	7/44	sh	17/62	8/66	5
Perth	1/21	0/22	sh	0/22	0/22	sh
Port of Spain	18/58	11/52	5	18/54	11/52	5
Rangoon	14/57	4/29	sh	8/66	3/27	sh
Rio de Janeiro	2/28	0/22	sh	2/28	0/22	sh
Singapore	3/27	0/22	sh	4/29	1/24	sh
Sourabaya	18/58	11/52	5	18/54	9/48	sh
Taipei	1/21	0/22	sh	0/22	0/22	sh
Tokyo	1/21	0/22	sh	0/22	0/22	sh
Yokohama	1/21	0/22	sh	0/22	0/22	sh

## North America

Seasonably cold weather will occur Wednesday through Friday from Boston to Washington, D.C., with tranquil weather at first, then a chance of snow or rain Friday. Chicago and Detroit will also have seasonable weather, though there could be snow and ice Thursday into Friday.

## Europe

London and Paris will be cool Wednesday despite sunshine, then will turn milder Thursday and Friday. Gusts and showers will lash Glasgow late in the week. Tranquil, sunny weather is expected Wednesday through Friday in Madrid and Lisbon.

## Asia

The coldest weather so far this season will move into Seoul Wednesday into Thursday, accompanied by gusty winds. The cold will be accompanied by heavy snow equals in Sapporo. Rather cold weather will also move into Tokyo Thursday and Friday. Hong Kong will be seasonable.

## Asia

	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
Bangkok	31/86	24/75	sh	29/84	24/75	sh
Beijing	0/22	0/22	sh	0/22	0/22	sh
Bombay	26/77	21/70	sh	24/75	20/68	sh
Buenos Aires	31/88	25/73	sh	30/86	22/71	sh
Calcutta	26/77	21/70	sh	24/75	20/68	sh
Canton	26/77	21/70	sh	24/75	20/68	sh
Caracas	26/77	21/70	sh	24/75	20/68	sh
Chicago	26/77	21/70	sh	24/75	20/68	sh
Cebu	26/77	21/70	sh	24/75	20/68	sh
Geneva	26/77	21/70	sh	24/75	20/68	sh
Hankow	26/77	21/70	sh	24/75	20/68	sh
Hong Kong	26/77	21/70	sh	24/75	20/68	sh
London	26/77	21/70	sh	24/75	20/68	sh
Lyons	26/77	21/70	sh	24/75	20/68	sh
Madrid	26/77	21/70	sh	24/75	20/68	sh
Moscow	26/77	21/70	sh	24/75	20/68	sh
Mumbai	26/77	21/70	sh	24/75	20/68	sh
Manila	26/77	21/70	sh	24/75	20/68	sh
Medan	26/77	21/70	sh	24/75	20/68	sh
Paris	26/77	21/70	sh	24/75	20/68	sh
Perth	26/77	21/70	sh	24/75	20/68	sh
Port of Spain	26/77	21/70	sh	24/75	20/68	sh
Rangoon	26/77	21/70	sh	24/75	20/68	sh
Rio de Janeiro	26/77	21/70	sh	24/75	20/68	sh
Singapore	26/77	21/70	sh	24/75	20/68	sh
Sourabaya	26/77	21/70	sh	24/75	20/68	sh
Taipei	26/77	21/70	sh	24/75	20/68	sh
Tokyo	26/77	21/70	sh	24/75	20/68	sh
Yokohama	26/77	21/70	sh	24/75	20/68	sh

## Africa

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## Latin America

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## Middle East

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## PEOPLE



TOKYO SUCCESS — The singer Diana Ross acknowledging her Japanese fans after a Tokyo concert.

THE Los Angeles Film Critics Association chose Quentin Tarantino's darkly funny crime saga "Pulp Fiction" as 1994's best picture. Tarantino also was honored for his direction and screenplay and John Travolta was named best actor for his role as the drug-addicted thug, Jessica Lange was named best actress for her performance as an emotionally troubled woman in "Blue Sky." Disney's box-office hit "The Lion King" was crowned best animated film at the Golden Horse Film Festival in Taipei for her performance in "Red Rose, White Rose." The Taiwanese director Tsai Ming-liang's "Vive L'amour" won best film and best director awards while Tony Leung was named best actor in "Chungking Express." The Golden Horse awards are the equivalent of the Academy Awards for Chinese-language films outside mainland China.

Demi Moore, 32, says it's not her fault that men think she's sexy, according to Entertainment Weekly. Then she laughed, hiked up her skirt and paraded her knees, saying, "If I sit here like I have to take a little bit of responsibility."

A 1956 Rolls-Royce Silver Cloud that once belonged to Betty Davis was sold at auction to an unidentified bidder for \$500,000. The car also was owned by Mike Todd during his marriage in the late 1950s to Elizabeth Taylor, and then by the actress Diana Rigg.

The movie "Junior," in which Arnold Schwarzenegger, improbably, plays a pregnant man, has spawned lawsuits. The German author Bernd Speth says some scenes could have come from his 1981 novel "Seitenstechen," and he wants the movie banned in Germany unless Universal, the distributor, acknowledges his intellectual property.

Katharine Hepburn, 87, told Swoozie Kurtz, who plays Hepburn's niece in the TV movie "One Christmas," that she has done her last day of acting, according to an article in TV Guide magazine. Hepburn also offered this advice: "If you're given a choice between money and sex appeal — take the money. As you get older, the money will become your sex appeal."

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